

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
CONTENTS*Middle East & Africa*

Vol V No 067

4 April 1980

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

UAE Defense Minister Arrives on 2-Day Visit C 1
Meets Amir C 1
Departs 2 Apr C 1

QATAR

PLO's Qaddumi, Abu Mazir Makes Statements to Qatari Paper C 2
Qatar Pays Financial Commitment to Confrontation States C 2
Foreign Minister Receives Message from Libyan Counterpart C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Yamani Urges Program To Save World from Energy 'Abyss' C 3

EGYPT

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Interviews President al-Sadat D 1
[4 Apr]
MENA Reports As-Sadat Interview With U.S. Columnist D 8
As-Sadat Visits Former Shah in Hospital D 9

IRAQ

Arab League Secretary General Pays Visit E 1
Meeting With Foreign Minister E 1
Predeparture Statement E 1
Broadcasts of Baghdad in Persian Reviewed for 27 Mar-1 Apr E 1

JORDAN

Jordan-Palestine Committee Chiefs Meet Arab Diplomats F 1
AD-DUSTUR: U.S. Hostage Issue 'Regrettable' F 1

SYRIA

Lebanon's Junblatt Visits, Makes Statement H 1
Meets Al-Asad H 1
Leaves Damascus H 1
Foreign Minister Khaddam Receives Iran's Khalkhali H 1
President Al-Asad Receives Cable from Jordanian Groups H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Nicaraguan Defense Minister Arrives for Official Visit	I 1
Talks Held	I 1

LIBYA

Tunisian Report of Clashes in Tubruq Denied	I 1
Congo President Urges Qadhafi To Solve Chad Crisis	I 2
Chad Foreign Minister Seeks Libyan Aid in Ending Fighting	I 2
French Magazine Cited on Ties Between Habre, As-Sadat	I 2

MOROCCO

Fatah's Abu Mazin Arrives To Discuss Palestinian Issue	I 3
Prime Minister Bouabid's Visit to UAE Postponed	I 3
Gabonese Prime Minister To Visit 14-17 Apr	I 3
PRC Economic Relations Minister Meets Officials	I 4
Dinner Honors Delegation	I 5
Visits Casablanca, Settat	I 7
Hosts Dinner	I 7
Ends Visit	I 8

ISRAEL

Burg, Shamir Will Go to Washington; Begin, As-Sadat Will Not Meet	N 1
Jerusalem Sources React to Linowitz' Remarks	N 1

EAST AFRICA

SOMALIA

Radio Kulmis Criticizes Concession of 'Base' to U.S.	R 1
Mogadishu: Ethiopia Trying in Vain To 'Create Chaos'	R 2

UGANDA

Ministry of Internal Affairs Investigates Paper's Allegations	R 3
Treason Involvement	R 3
Former Major Parties Present Election Proposals	R 3
Commission To Investigate Kibuli Village Killings	R 4

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Justice Minister Alleges Habre Receiving Egyptian Aid	S 1
Habre Spokesman on Situation	S 1
Position of Factions	S 2
FAO Denial	S 3
Fighting in Northern Ndjama	S 3
Congolese Departure	S 4
Golo Interview	S 4
LE MONDE Report (Paris 3 Apr)	S 5

ZAIRE

President Mobutu Returns Following 6-Country Tour S 7

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Communique on Limann-Tolbert Meeting Stresses Cooperation T 1

UPPER VOLTA

Party Congress Adjourns, Secretary General Elected T 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

FLEC Leader Nzita Dies; New Officials Appointed U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

President Samora Machel Reshuffles Cabinet U 1

Bulgarian Defense Minister Arrives in Maputo U 2

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Nujoma Warns of Possible Intensification U 3

'Terrorists' Killed U 3

BAHRAIN

UAE DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES ON 2-DAY VISIT

JN011501 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1440 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Manama, 1 April--UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum arrived here this afternoon on a 2-day visit to Bahrain at the invitation of Bahraini Heir Apparent and Defense Minister His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah.

The UAE minister was received by the Bahraini heir apparent, Secretary General of the Higher Council for Youth and Sports Shaykh 'Isa ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah and some senior Bahraini officials.

Meets Amir

JN020840 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0840 GMT 2 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Manama, 2 April--In Manama today, Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum and his accompanying delegation, who are currently visiting Manama.

During the meeting, bilateral relations and means of developing them were discussed, along with issues related to the Gulf region.

The meeting was attended by Heir Apparent and Commander in Chief of the Bahraini Defense Forces Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah.

Departs 2 Apr

JN022036 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Manama, 2 April--UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum left Manama for home this evening following a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

He was seen off by Bahraini Heir Apparent and Commander in Chief of the Bahraini Defense Forces His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Chief of Staff Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah and Secretary General of the Higher Council for Youth and Sports Shaykh 'Isa ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah.

It will be recalled that the UAE defense minister met with Bahrain's amir, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah this morning.

QATAR

PLO'S QADDUMI, ABU MAYZAR MAKE STATEMENTS TO QATARI PAPER

JN011229 Doha QNA in Arabic 1125 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Doha, 1 April--PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi has reaffirmed that there are attempts to create security alliances in the Arab world, particularly in the Gulf region, and that the Gulf states have rejected these alliances.

In a statement published by the Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB today, Qaddumi called for the foiling of any attempts to establish alliances and for the repulsion of conspiracies against the region.

In another development, the paper publishes a statement by PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar reaffirming that a visit to Libya by a joint Palestinian-Syrian delegation was approved prior to the visit to India by a Palestinian delegation, led by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Abu Mayzar pointed out that that he and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, intended to visit Libya as was agreed by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat, but the date of the Palestinian delegation's visit to India prevented the visit to Libya.

Abu Mayzar said that during his recent visit to India, Yasir 'Arafat held talks on Palestinian-Indian relations and as on several Arab and international issues. He added that during these talks, it was agreed that consultation, contacts and coordination between the PLO and India should continue in all fields.

In his statement, the PLO spokesman reaffirmed that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's summit conference will be held soon in April. He said that consultations are being made to fix the venue and date of the conference.

QATAR PAYS FINANCIAL COMMITMENT TO CONFRONTATION STATES

JN031025 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Doha, 3 April--It was announced here today that Qatar has paid the first installment of its financial commitment for the year 1980 to support the northern front, the eastern front and the PLO in accordance with the Baghdad ninth Arab summit conference.

The Qatari Government agreed at the aforementioned conference to pay \$230 million every year to [words indistinct] Syria, Jordan and the PLO. This financial commitment shall be paid in three installments.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM LIBYAN COUNTERPART

JN291121 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Doha, 29 March--Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani received a letter today from Libyan Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki.

Libyan Ambassador to Qatar Muhyi ad-Din al-Mas'udi delivered the letter to the Qatari minister when he was received by him today.

The message deals with bilateral relations.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAMANI URGES PROGRAM TO SAVE WORLD FROM ENERGY 'ABYSS'

ID021257 Jiddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 29 Mar 80 p 7 ID

["Text of speech by Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani in London on 25 March]

[Text] Many of the energy problems from which the world is suffering today did not result from a shortage of supplies. Energy supplies, particularly petroleum, have always been more than adequate. This is true through 1979. An observer has only to look a little carefully at the oil stocks hoarded in extraordinarily large quantities in the consuming countries at present to see this for himself.

The free world's oil supplies in 1979 increased by 4 percent over 1978 despite the fact that one of the major Middle Eastern oil producing countries reduced its production that year. This increase was thanks to the oil exporting countries.

In recent years the rate of increase in world demand for oil, including quantities allocated to reserves, has been half the rate of a few years earlier, that is, 3.5 percent instead of 7 percent.

As for the oil price increases that occurred in 1979, although big, they were nevertheless within the tolerable limits which the industrial countries can bear. This is because growth in these countries is progressing at rates equal to those of oil price increases. Total production in the 24 OECD member states was approximately \$2,218 billion in 1973 and increased to \$6,800 billion in 1979. In other words the rate of increase was 111 percent while the oil price during the same period increased from \$10.84 per barrel in 1974 to an average of \$22 per barrel in 1979, which would make the rate of increase 103 percent. In both cases the increases included three elements--namely, inflation, currency rate fluctuations and the real increase. The balance remains favorable to the consuming countries to the tune of 8 percent. The continuing growth in the OECD countries at a rate higher than that of oil price increases is categorical evidence of the ability of these countries' economies to absorb the oil price increase without much difficulty.

Generally growth in OPEC countries basically depends on two major factors--crude oil production and oil prices. Total production by OPEC countries in 1973 was approximately 31 million barrels per day, while in 1979 the organization member states produced only 30.7 million barrels per day; that is, 1 percent less than their 1973 production. Since crude oil production has remained almost unchanged growth in OPEC member states has been totally dependent on price increases. We have seen in the past that these increases, whether real or inflationary or both, have always been consistent with production growth in the OECD states also whether this growth has been real or inflationary or both.

Consequently, we can say:

1. That OPEC oil has so far contributed more to the economic growth of the industrial states than to the economic growth of OPEC states, although the difference is slight.
2. That the oil price increase has not hampered growth but rather has run parallel with it. If equilibrium between supply and demand still exists up to now and matters are satisfactory, as they seem from this analysis, the result must be that all that the experts say about energy problems is no more than a flight of fancy. Therefore, another question emerges in this regard, which is: Is there an energy problem at all?

The answer to this question is definitely affirmative for the following reasons:

If oil resources have been well managed in the past this does not mean that they will remain under man's control and management to the same degree in the future. Elements of disruption and unexpected actions in the world have increased and spread in the past 3 years to a degree that could quite probably make the existing problems insoluble. These elements represent a serious problem to the extent that they could damage the international energy trade structure carefully built up over the past 30 years. First we must realize that oil is running out at an alarming rate. Even if oil production and consumption run at constant rates with zero growth, oil resources which at current rates are sufficient to meet world requirements for 30 years, will steadily decline each year by about 6 months' sufficiency at least.

This inexorable process of gradual depletion began unnoticed only a few years ago, when world reserve discoveries reached a plateau. In the coming few years it may visibly snowball in a move toward an irreversible dilemma which will reach its climax with the not too distant exhaustion of these resources.

The Saudi Arabian Kingdom has so far been able to delay this abysmal prospect by using its abundant production as a palliative to head off shortages in world supplies. Most observers believe, however, that this voluntary and sacrificial attitude on its part will not go on indefinitely.

It must also be said that Western technology, which has reached a remarkable degree of advancement, has so far failed to produce for the market commercial quantities of alternative sources of energy to oil. Not only this, but also the difficulties which nuclear power stations have faced recently have aggravated the feelings of doubt and frustration with regard to an industry on which great hopes have been pinned. The result is that the possibility of finding alternative sources of energy has now become doubtful after having raised hopes of a bright future a few years ago.

The development of alternative energy sources is subject to constraints which are not due to lack of technical abilities or to financial cost alone. What further aggravates the matter is the indecisiveness of those with the decision-making power and the reluctance of leaders in choosing an alternative source of energy to effectively replace oil. In addition to this reluctance there is also reluctance in deciding the type of agency or agencies, public or governmental, that should undertake this task.

Unfortunately, the more such a decision is delayed the more distant the world will be from its objective of reaching alternative sources of energy. The economic growth of any world state, regardless of its economic system, has become an established national objective. It has become obvious that the achievement of stable economic growth in any country now depends on the adequacy and continuity of the energy supplies available to it. For the past 30 years the industrial states have been able to insure such supplies for themselves and their growth has continued at an unprecedented rate. The result has been that the citizens of those countries have enjoyed a high standard of living unprecedented in history, thus setting an example to be emulated by every developing country if it wishes to achieve a similar standard of living for its citizens.

Despite the fact that the developing countries can resort to other energy sources, such as coal and hydroelectric power, in order to speed up development these countries prefer oil on the grounds that it is a vital resource that can insure growth for them at an increasing rate. If a mathematician tried to calculate the quantity of oil required by the world's developing countries to be able to achieve high levels of economic development similar to those achieved by the industrial states the result would be stunning. Existing and potential oil resources would not be enough to meet the required demand.

Here the question arises as to whether the industrial states, by their extravagance in oil consumption, have deprived the developing countries from their equitable share. If this is so, are the developing countries doomed to accept forever a below-average standard of living for their citizens in the light of the world's depleting oil resources?

It is time for world opinion to take notice of these facts and to help the world leaders to cooperate more earnestly in the search for possible solutions for the increasing problems in the field of petroleum and alternative energy sources. Unfortunately, world opinion, whether accidentally or by design, is not being made aware of these facts. The world media, which constitute the prime mover of public opinion, have made a constructive contribution to giving the world opinion a true picture. Instead of underlining the basic facts of the energy problem, the media are sometimes dominated by biased and pedantic economists and politicians, which has led only to the accumulation of wrong views and mutual recriminations.

I have declared on many occasions that this kind of subversive bias will not expand the sources of commercially exploitable sources of energy in our world and will not increase them by a single barrel of oil. Nor will it serve the interest of world trade and international cooperation. Neither man nor means can change the geological limitations that God almighty has decreed for this world. Throughout history civilizations have been based on fair and constructive use of these resources. We must recall that all the major civilizations that have been established on this earth have without exception been guided by this world's established and universally accepted principles, namely justice and skill. There have been civilizations that were geographically limited and their demands on limited and exhaustible resources were few. Should 20th century human civilization abandon these principles, the forces of destruction and annihilation may be unleashed, critically reducing the chances of this world's survival.

As a member of a community that has contributed a great deal to civilization through 14 countries, I am proudly committed to the basic beliefs and concepts of our true religion, the Islamic religion, whose tenets emphasize that man should have great hopes in God.

I still believe that with such hopes, world energy experts can draw up a detailed program embodying work principles whose implementation would keep the world away from the brink of the abyss.

Such a program should include the following main points:

--Various groups from developing and advanced countries should adopt a plan for fair and equal distribution of world energy consumption. This plan must take into consideration the relative scarcity of the various oil sources and their areas of utilization. Under this plan, the energy-deprived countries should get financial and technical help to enable them to develop their economies to internationally acceptable levels.

--Measures taken by the industrial states to conserve energy must be stepped up so as to limit or even reduce current levels of world energy consumption and prolong energy production. This should involve tangible progress in the growth relationship between energy and total gross national product. This would have the effect of prolonging the time required to change the world's oil-based economies to economies based on various sources of energy.

--The major industrial countries must now make decisions to intensify their action to develop the many sources of energy that exist in abundance and whose future inspires hope. The environmental restrictions that have so far impeded the development of these sources must be removed or, at least eased.

Although such a move could be disturbing to a certain extent, it does not presage disaster, as commonly claimed. On the other hand, an oil shortage could cause an international disaster that would destroy world civilization.

--Agreement should be reached on the type of agencies which could be assigned the task of energy development. Differences and rules [qawa'id] must be abandoned for a strong determination to start the phase of implementing the diversification of energy on a large scale.

--Responsible governments must approve a financial policy to support the proposed energy measures to be implemented and facilitate and encourage the task of the selected workers. This tacitly requires an increase in resources earmarked for investment in the energy sector at the expense of current consumption within the framework of the total gross national product. If this matter is left to the politicians, it would not be difficult to do because of the drop in the population growth rate in the industrial states and because investment in the energy sector is considered low compared to the current level of individual and general consumption.

--The industrial states' information media must change their attitude and play a more objective and positive role in informing the people of the reality of the energy industry situation. Provocative articles on energy must on the whole be suppressed while reference must be made to the relative scarcity of oil and the urgent need to limit its use in sectors in which technology limits the use of oil alternatives and the need to speed up the efficient use of oil even in these sectors.

Previous attitudes of diverting capital to specific sectors in the oil industry--attitudes which were deliberately motivated by a false campaign to defend the consumers--must be abandoned because such attitudes are counterproductive and cannot fail to jeopardize the basic issues, particularly the consumers, in the long run.

Unless these proposals are put into practice, the world must be prepared to face successive and recurrent events similar to those of 1979 but with increasingly severe consequences with each repetition.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT AS-SADAT

TA040900 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Apr 80 pp 1, 19, 28 TA

[Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat interviewed by YEDI'OT AHARONOT correspondent in Cairo Sami Greenspan in the president's residence at Al-Qanatir on 2 April]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr President, last week I returned from a short visit to Israel. The most common question presented to me by the Israeli man in the street was: What happens if As-Sadat leaves the stage? Allow me to add at this juncture "May you live 120 years," but may I ask you: What will really happen to the peace process if, for some reason, As-Sadat disappears--say, if you should decide to retire?

[Answer] Well, this is very important, because, unfortunately, you are acting in the same spirit certain circles are trying to create. This, for instance, is what one of your ministers did during his visit to the United States. He did not present the question you raised, but in lectures and speeches to the Zionist lobby--directed mainly at the U.S. people and Congress--he said: "Do not give As-Sadat arms because we do not know who will come after him. He may resign, he may die, and the arms he gets may reach the hands of someone who opposes peace."

This is how one of your ministers spoke. Unfortunately, many circles do not know or understand the real image of Egypt and its people. People are always trying to regard us as being just another of this region's countries, with the characteristics of this region. Well, most of the region's countries are shaykhdoms, which, thanks to their oil, have become countries. Yet, in fact, they continue to be shaykhdoms. The model is a police state that may be in a state of revolution any moment.

Well, as for Egypt, this situation is completely different. Let me tell you that I am proud to be Egyptian. When I agreed to host the shah here and allow him to undergo the operation--and he will remain here--I did not, as someone claimed, do it because he is my friend or because he supported us in difficult times. This may be true, but the most important thing is that this is the tradition of the Egyptian people.

Do you remember that when the shah left Iran he visited Egypt? He was then invited by (Moroccan King) Hassan and stayed there for 2 or 3 months. However, his countrymen were angry, and the time arrived when King Hassan himself dismissed him.

Well, let me tell you something: Here it is different. The shah was very touched here, because people came to the hospital and wanted to donate blood for him. They told the doctors: "Please take blood from us for the shah." These are average people. This is the spirit of the Egyptian people. This spirit is not known in Israel. You yourself know it because you were born here.

There are certain circles in the Arab world, or certain Egyptian elements--communists--who are trying to mar the image of Egypt. I am proud to be Egyptian because of the shah. I am proud to be Egyptian because, upon my return from my historic visit to Jerusalem in November, 1977, Vice President Husni Mubarak was sitting next to me in my car, and I told him then: "Something has happened to my people." Why? Because 5 million Egyptians went out to the streets, at night, after dark. There were Egyptian women with children in their arms, too. That was a hysterical welcome, something unbelievable. Then I said that something had happened to my people. This is the true face of the Egyptian people.

After the October war, we wiped out all our complexes with respect to Israel; the hatred, the bitterness, the four wars, the inferiority complex. The humiliation of the 1967 defeat has completely vanished since the October war.

The Israelis do not understand our language, which says: We have forsaken all our complexes about Israel for the simple reason that we have a great heritage; we are not an artificial country or a shaykhdom. This was the first country in the world; the first government in the world; the first civilization in the world. That is a fact.

All this brought about the accumulation of the heritage in every Egyptian's background--even when he is illiterate. If you think you have dealings only with As-Sadat, then your question is justified. You do not have business with As-Sadat; you have business with the Egyptian people. This you should have known already, both because of this initiative, Camp David and the signing of the peace treaty, and because of the fight by my countrymen against hostile Arab elements, which was expressed in the severance of relations with 19 Arab countries. Egypt will never falter.

Five-million Egyptians voted for peace in the referendum, compared with a mere 5,000 who voted against it. Therefore, I have no other reply to your question but this: If you think you are dealing only with As-Sadat you are wrong. You have business with the Egyptian people, all of whom have already demonstrated their good will. For example, the matter of the normalization: All the arrangements decided upon at Camp David were to take effect within 6 months but have, in fact, been realized in 2 to 3 months. Everyone in Egypt knows this. This is no secret; it is a fact. Everyone knows it. We have found our path and we will never falter.

[Question] You mentioned your trip to Jerusalem. Much has been said and written about the question of how you made up your mind about your peace initiative. Is it not time to reveal what really spurred you to take that historical step?

[Answer] I said this hundreds of times already. I explained that this was something lurking deep inside me. As you probably recall, my initial initiative was on 4 February, 1971, when, after 22 years of an Arab-Israeli conflict, in the face of the entire world, before Parliament, I made the declaration that I was prepared to make peace with Israel provided it withdrew from the lands captured in 1967. Jarring was then forced to make a series of shuttle trips between the two countries. That was the first time an Arab leader dared say so explicitly. Others may have said this previously, behind closed doors, but no one had the courage to say so out in the open.

I said in Parliament in February 1971 that I was prepared to sign a peace treaty with Israel. Had Golda Me'ir and the United States heeded this, we would never have reached the stage of opening the October war. All I wanted then was to have an Israeli gesture: a withdrawal from the straits, from the eastern bank of the Suez Canal, as a gesture, after which we would sit together to work out a peace treaty. I described it as a test for the United States and Israel but the old lady did not pay attention to it and even frightened Rogers and made him give up the whole thing. She did so on the assumption that Egypt is nothing but another artificial country in the area, just like the other Arabs; that Egypt is defunct; that we will never have real significance--either militarily or politically--for the next 30 years.

That is what Abba Eban told Kissinger 2 days before the October war broke out. It happened during his visit to the United States for the UN General Assembly session in September, 1973. On 4 October, Kissinger told Eban, then foreign minister: "Why don't you try As-Sadat's initiative out? You are the winners." Eban replied: "Why should we? You do not know the Arabs. Egypt will have no significance for the next 50 years, either militarily or politically. Leave the Arabs to us. We know how to handle them. You are not familiar with their psychology. We know it."

Two days later the October war broke out, and Kissinger--he told me that himself--was convinced we would be terribly beaten, much more than we had been in 1967. Kissinger only changed his mind on the fourth day of the war, when Dayan contacted him officially after the Israeli Cabinet session, requesting 400 tanks to replace those lost in battle.

Well, I was prepared to make peace in 1971. I had almost interesting conversation with Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny. That was in one of the last days of April, 1972. I met them at the Kremlin, where I arrived for negotiations with a Soviet delegation. Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny were there, as well as the late Marshal Grechko--the defense minister--and Ponomarev. They asked me to visit Moscow for the fourth time during the same year. Why? Because they had an agreement with the United States that Nixon would visit the Soviet Union on May 20. That is why they asked me to visit the Soviet Union at the end of April, to show Nixon that they were strongly entrenched in that region. We were opposed to that visit because I had already visited Moscow three times that year, but they insisted and I said: OK.

I had a bitter argument with the three Soviet leaders. I told them: "Mr Nixon will come to visit here, and I know that you insisted on my coming here because you want to show him that your presence in the region is real. I have no objection to this. Even if you want to send 100,000 soldiers (to Egypt), send them tomorrow, but send them with MiG-25 wings, with those wings I will show the Israelis that I am capable of retaliating." That was one of our most severe problems. You in Israel know the limitations of our Soviet weapons. You can attack our country with your Phantom aircraft, but we cannot penetrate deep into your country. We--first 'Abd an-Nasir, then myself--repeatedly asked the Soviets to supply us with weapons that we could use to retaliate in the event of an attack deep inside our country.

I told the Soviet leaders: "Nixon is coming to visit you next month. He is coming at the same time that a large Vietnamese offensive is going on--it began on 1 January 1972. Yet Nixon is coming to visit you. Why? Because he knows there is no other alternative but detente. At that time, the Vietnam talks had reached the point where everyone knew that there was a possibility of reaching an agreement. I told them: "Nixon is coming despite the fact that all the arms employed in the Vietnamese offensive are Soviet. Do you need additional proof that Israel would never want peace?"

As you know, the Soviets opposed any military operation, even if its purpose was to break out of the deadlock and make an opening for a new era of peace. They never had faith in us. They thought, like Abba Eban, that we will never be politically or militarily significant for the next 50 years. I told them: "Give us counterarms, only then will Israel be prepared to sit around the table and reach an agreement." Brezhnev said: "I fully agree with you, 100 percent."

As for Kosygin--you know, Kosygin is a technocrat, not a politician. Khrushchev said about him once that a man who worked with Stalin for 15 years without being sent to Siberia is worthy of a medal. Khrushchev told us how Stalin used to convene his aides, usually around 1900, and they would stay with him until the crack of dawn. Every day, one or two of those who participated in the meeting the previous night disappeared, to Siberia or elsewhere. Some of them used to leave a will with their wives at home, because they never knew whether they would return from such a meeting or not....

I launched the October war, but there was no other alternative which could have put an end to Israel's arrogance and make it begin to know and comprehend Egypt.

Immediately after the October war, I--I mean myself and my countrymen, as I am only a member of my people; I do not operate as a single person. I am part of the people--since the October war and up to the beginning of 1977, when I met President Carter for the first time, there was nothing on my mind but peace. We discussed the nature of the relations (with Israel in the future) with Carter. At that time we did not think about normalization after all those years of hatred and wars. The most I envisioned was to announce--Israel and Egypt together--some sort of agreement. But 5 years were necessary to do that, and it was conditional on total withdrawal from all Arab lands.

But things changed as you and the whole world know now. I am a man of peace, in my private life as well. What speeded up the entire process in October 1977 was that I discovered I had no more complexes with regard to Israel. At that time it was clear that the Soviets, the Syrians and the Palestinians were trying to maneuver to prevent the convening of the Geneva conference; and the entire peace process, which I began with Kissinger immediately after the October War, was going to reach total stagnation. As for Israel, it did everything to maintain a state of not war and not peace, the same situation that prevailed prior to the October war. Seeing that everything may come to nothing, I made my decision (to go to Jerusalem).

[Question] Your decision to come to Jerusalem was dramatic. Some of your moves, no doubt, carry a theatrical nature. In one of your biographies, I read that before you went to the military academy, you tried or aspired to become an actor. Do you think drama is important to statesmanship?

[Answer] Yes, it is true that I wanted to be an actor. Then I wanted to become a lawyer. I applied to the law school after my application to the military academy was rejected. I come from a poor family, and at the time people like me were not allowed to join the military academy, so I went to the law school. Before that I really wanted to enroll in a drama school.

As for drama and politics, let me tell you this; this is not drama, it is an art. A statesman who wants to achieve something that will be noted in history must be an artist. An artist has a powerful imagination; without imagination you cannot achieve anything. Everything starts out as a dream or something like it. In 1933, during the holidays when Hitler held his march from Munich to Berlin, I was twelve, and I told my friends: One day I will hold a march from Mit Abual-Kawm to Cairo. Remember, I was twelve then. Yes, every person who wants to attain something worthy of being recorded in history must have a feeling for the arts.

[Question] A few days ago, in an interview, President Carter said that he was optimistic about the results of the talks to be held in Washington soon. He said this after having received the report by Linowitz on the Alexandria talks. I was in Alexandria, and it does not appear that something substantive was achieved there. Is there anything we do not know about? What does President Carter base his optimism on?

[Answer] The fact is that nothing was realized at that meeting in Alexandria, or in the previous meeting in Holland, but if you ask for my opinion--I am optimistic. Yes, I am an optimist by nature, and history never regresses.

[Question] Yes, but are there real reasons for optimism? I, too, am an optimist, but there are the harsh facts of life. What do you expect from the Washington talks?

[Answer] Nothing....

[Question] Nothing?

[Answer] Nothing in particular, except that I will try to present certain alternatives which may provide answers to your--or Mr Begin's--concerns.

[Question] Can 26 May be regarded as a final or target date? Everything depends on the question of what side of the fence you are standing on. Do you not fear that setting a final date may put the lid on the options for the continuation of the talks after that date? If the attempt to reach an agreement by the final date fails, what then?

[Answer] In that case you will be responsible for it as far as the entire world is concerned, and Begin will bear the responsibility insofar as the whole world is concerned.

[Question] That will not solve any problem.

[Answer] That will be the first step toward defining what is good and what is right. However, as I told you, I have a sixth sense. Let me tell you a story. Walter Cronkite was here in 1974 with President Nixon. That was the first time I met Cronkite. You know he is one of the people who rule the United States. After the terrific welcome Nixon got in Cairo and Alexandria with millions of people cheering him, I told Cronkite that I was optimistic. At that time we had only achieved the first disengagement agreement. Later we reached the second, and then the Camp David accords and the peace treaty. Yes, I do have a sixth sense, as I told you. It is my duty to present various alternatives to quell certain concerns Begin may bring up. History never goes back. Begin can stop halfway, but Israel cannot stop halfway. I could launch a series of declarations and criticisms (of Begin), but I will not do so. I am waiting for my meeting with President Carter.

[Question] Do you expect to meet with Prime Minister Begin in Washington?

[Answer] It is not planned.

[Question] Is there any possibility of such a meeting?

[Answer] I do not think so. Otherwise the United States should have informed me of that, since my schedule is very busy. I will only be in the United States 3 days. If the United States foresaw or prepared such a meeting in advance, it should have notified me.

[Question] Regarding the final date, or the target date, of 26 May, there are two possibilities. Let us first examine the optimistic view, maintaining that an agreement will be reached. Then what? What about the Palestinians? Supposing they refuse to join in the process? The same question applies to other Arab countries as well.

[Answer] This is why I raised the proposal with Begin in Aswan. I suggested that we agree on full autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza, and then begin with Gaza and Jerusalem. This move, my proposal to start with Gaza, results from the special opportunities Egypt has in Gaza. I would be prepared to go as far as enforcing an agreement on Gaza. I would be very happy to enforce full autonomy instead of occupation. This is something I will not be ashamed of, to enforce autonomy, because by this I would put an end to the burden of the Israeli occupation. We will force the autonomy on them and then use Gaza and Jerusalem as a model for the entire system. Then we could officially invite King Husayn to come and share the responsibility for the West Bank with Egypt.

[Question] What makes you think King Husayn will join the peace process?

[Answer] Let me tell you. King Husayn is an extremist--leaning either to the extreme left, or to the extreme right. He is a schizophrenic. Since there is no other alternative presented either by Husayn or by other Arab leaders, I am convinced he will join the process, sooner or later. If this is a matter of money, the moment Saudi Arabia guarantees things, he will be prepared to do anything. But this man is complaining that I did not give him the West Bank as part of his kingdom, at Camp David. He does not know the simple fact that I cannot decide about the fate of the Palestinians for them. If they want to opt for King Husayn, let the matter be determined in a plebiscite. No one, either myself, Carter or Begin, can decide the Palestinians' fate behind their back.

[Question] You know that people in the West Bank are not too enamored of Husayn, and yet you talk about incorporating him into the process. What if the inhabitants of the West Bank do not want him?

[Answer] At Camp David, I promised to implement the peace process on the West Bank, too, and I shall fulfill this commitment.

[Question] Let us now discuss the other, pessimistic, possibility, namely that no agreement is reached by 26 May. What will happen then? You have recently said, on various occasions, that in that case a new situation will arise--but you did not specify. What did you mean?

[Answer] I meant exactly what I said. My young friend, I shall not elaborate, because by the time we reach that date, many changes will occur around us. Everything moves very quickly. Let us reach that stage, and then I will tell you.

[Question] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Butrus Ghali said to the members of the Foreign Press Club that if the autonomy talks fail, the normalization of relations with Israel will have a different quality. What does "a different quality" mean?

[Answer] Why don't you ask Butrus?

[Question] He was asked, but refused to reply. Could this have a bearing on the bilateral cooperation in various areas?

[Answer] Any commitment included in the Camp David accords that has not yet been honored will be honored by Egypt in the same spirit that I had already declared, namely: For each step Israel takes, we will reciprocate by taking two.

We are maintaining normal relations with Israel now. The Egyptian people are accepting this with love. You know my people, you were born here. But can you not imagine that these people feel disappointed with some of Mr Begin's positions? We have relations with the major super-powers, with 120 countries. Each time one of these countries does something the people deem wrong, it raises dissatisfaction.

Let me give you an example. When I convened the Cairo conference in 1977, after my visit to Jerusalem, and Ben-Elisar came here and visited the synagogue, you could see with your own eyes how he was received by the Egyptians. After that, Begin launched his campaign on the Sinai settlements and the two airfields. He said he would not evacuate them. He said then that he would prefer to resign rather than evacuate the Sinai settlements. What is the attitude of my people toward Ben-Elisar? Have I instigated them against Ben-Elisar? Nothing of the sort. He must have told Begin about the embraces he received near the synagogue. However, after Begin made the declarations, the mood changed. We showed good will. Why did we not receive appropriate reciprocation?

[Question] Mr President, you received our ambassador, Mr Ben-Elisar, so warmly, when he presented his credentials. Since then, except for meeting with members of the Egyptian Government, necessitated by protocol, the feeling--based on facts--is that the Israeli ambassador is boycotted by the Egyptian elite and media. What will you say about that? (The President drew on his pipe for a long time before replying to my question.)

[Answer] No, there is no boycott. You must know that the Egyptian people are nice and hospitable, but they are also human beings. They have feelings, and, as I said before, they have human reactions to things that seem to them negative. However, there is no boycott.

[Question] Two weeks ago, the Egyptian Parliament's Armed Forces Committee approved a new bill on compulsory army service. Among other things, the service period was reduced to 1 year. Can this be regarded as one result of the peace agreement with Israel?

[Answer] Yes, certainly. We are now busy rehabilitating and building. Other measures besides the one you mentioned will also be taken.

[Question] Yes, but at the same time, Egypt is purchasing a lot of military equipment, including sophisticated aircraft. This again raises fears in Israel regarding Egypt's intentions.

[Answer] Yes, I know, but this is happening because you do not understand the psychology of the Egyptian people, while we understand your psychology. We have a heavy responsibility, especially after Iran. In light of the chaos there, Egypt must be the regional stabilizing factor. It is the only country that can fulfill this job. Do not take this as an offense, but no one will ask you to help them against aggression, whether this is in an Arab country or a foreign country, yet anyone is prepared to ask Egypt for help.

This is the first reason. Secondly, what about the serious political situation around us? He began with Afghanistan and curves up to Libya, like a crescent. The only country capable of being a counterbalance, in light of events in Iran and the expulsion of the shah, is Egypt. Why, then, do you have to raise commotions and activate your "lobby" in the United States? One of your ministers lectured there on the increasing Egyptian military strength and asked: "What happens after As-Sadat?" and tried to portray an incorrect image of Egypt. Why?

Two days ago, I was pleased to hear your chief of staff say that he can feel the implications of peace along the Egyptian front. As far as I am concerned, an eastern, Israeli, front no longer exists.

[Question] Can you go even further? Are you looking into the possibility of strategic cooperation with Israel in light of what is happening in the area?

[Answer] How can I do so when your government ignores the basic truths of our region? As I told Begin, why should the Arab-Israeli conflict continue after what happened in Afghanistan and Iran? Why should we not gain the support of 800 million Muslims? I cannot make any arrangement with you before you recognize the facts in the region. Until then there will be no cooperation. We can be good neighbors, we have open borders, but nothing more than that can happen.

[Question] The presidency is a heavy burden. Do you intend to continue in this tempo for long?

[Answer] You know, I deeply admired U.S. television newsman Walter Cronkite's ability to determine in advance the date for his retirement. I intend to follow suit and do the same, in the midst of the period of success and glory.

[Question] What are your plans for your retirement?

[Answer] Shortly after I return from the United States, I will inaugurate the new Mit Abu al-Kaum. You will find me there tilling the land. The village is located on the bitter lakes, and there is a holy feeling there, like in the Sinai. You will find me between the old and the new Mit Abu al-Kaums. I will read, write. I have raw material for three or four more books, which so far I have not had time or concentration to write. This will be the way my retirement period will look.

[Question] Last week the first anniversary of the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty was marked. This week, Jews all over the world are celebrating the holiday of Passover, to commemorate the exodus of the Jews from the Egypt of the pharaohs more than 3,000 years ago. What do you have to say to the people in Israel, whose representatives have begun returning to Egypt?

[Answer] Some 3,000 years ago, because of the behavior of the pharaohs, God's curse was on us. This is what the Koran says. Let us hope no such curse is put on us again, because now Egypt is for peace, whereas Israel is hesitant. I mean comprehensive peace, and as far as that is concerned, you--yes--are hesitating.

MENA REPORTS AS-SADAT INTERVIEW WITH U.S. COLUMNIST

NC031236 Cairo MENA in English 1200 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, April 3 (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat gave an interview to the well-known commentator and columnist of the U.S. WASHINGTON POST Joseph Kraft, the first part of which was published today under the title "A view from Cairo." Kraft wrote to say: "No political leader anywhere can match the success Anwar as-Sadat has enjoyed as an international statesman, so the sour view of the Near East he laid out for me in an interview the other day bears reporting in details.

The more so as it provides the context for the separate meetings with President Carter which As-Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin will hold beginning next week.

Saudi Arabia is the subject of Mr as-Sadat's most startling comment. He acknowledges that he stopped relying on the Saudis when they refused to support the move he made at Camp David summit for peace with Israel. Even so, he was shocked by the uprising in Mecca this year. He said: "Believe me, if I had been asked before it happened, I would have said that what took place in Mecca could not have happened in twenty or fifty years. Well it happened now, and that proves this is the world of the transistor, a very small world."

As to measure what would avert future troubles in the kingdom, As-Sadat said: "I don't see any real steps." He added that if the Saudis wanted to change their regime, nobody could oppose it. As for the Saudi present rulers, he said, "the future for them is not too bright."

Syria, As-Sadat said, was in a state of "civil war." He thought that eventually there might be a "massacre" of the 'Alawite minority which support the leadership of President Hafez al-Asad. He did not think Al-Asad would be in power "before the year is over." King Husayn of Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organisation were mocked by As-Sadat for their inability to stick to a strong position respecting a settlement with Israel. He charged that 'Arafat gave the impression of willingness to co-exist with Israel when he talked to Bruno Kreisky of Austria but said "something completely different in Beirut." Of King Husayn, As-Sadat said: "Every day he adopts a new idea."

I suggested to As-Sadat that at least President Saddam Husayn in Iraq heads a strong regime. As-Sadat acknowledged that the Iraqis (?frighten) the shaykhdoms of the Persian Gulf, but he said that "every day brought a new incident against Saddam Husayn." He cited the explosion of an aircraft Saddam Husayn was to board for an unknown destination.

In fact, he said, "Iraq is shaky."

Iran, he said, would probably "be in chaos for the next ten years." During the next year, he said a sharp "turn to the left."

He implied that Ayatollah Khomeyni was a front for uncompromising radicals. "They say Khomeyni rules," he observed, "but who knows?"

Libya, his neighbor to the west, had become a store of Soviet arms. He said that if the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhafi became too obstinate, Egypt might have "to punish him," but he denied published reports that Cairo had in fact developed a plan--vetoed some said by the U.S.--to unseat Al-Qadhafi. He said change in Libya was "for the Libyan people to decide. You cannot throw down any regime from the outside."

The Soviet Union, according to As-Sadat, was the chief beneficiary of all the trouble. He claimed he had been warning about Soviet moves for years--"in Angola and Zaire in 1977, in Ethiopia and Somalia in 1978, in Yemen in 1979, now in Afghanistan."

The U.S., As-Sadat believes, bears much of the responsibility of the shift of power. "You were wrong in your assessment before the shah was forced to leave Iran," he said. "You failed in your responsibility as the leading super-power to protect the shaykhdoms of the Persian Gulf "which were crucial to the supply of oil. Now," he said, "the Persian Gulf is the hottest place in the world."

"You are just beginning to mend," As-Sadat said, when I asked him about American performance since the invasion of Afghanistan. Somewhere in the future he sees a showdown between Washington and Moscow. "You will have to maintain a presence and check them," he says. He believes all these conditions argue the need for moving ahead with the Egyptian-Israeli peace accords. "Over and over again," he said with a conviction that I found impressive, "there is no other alternative."

AS-SADAT VISITS FORMER SHAH IN HOSPITAL

NC031240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 April--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today visited the former shah of Iran, Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, who is receiving postoperative treatment at Al-Ma'adi Hospital.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL PAYS VISIT

Meeting With Foreign Minister

JN021119 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 April--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. Discussion at the meeting dealt with topics on the Arab League agenda, particularly regarding the Arab economic summit conference and the Arab League Economic and Social Council meeting scheduled to be held in June. The discussion also dealt with the Arab-African dialog, the Arab-European dialog and the Arab League Charter, in the service of joint Arab action. The Arab League secretary general arrived here last night. He is on a tour of several countries in the area.

Predeparture Statement

JN031014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 3 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 April--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left for Saudi Arabia today at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq. In a predeparture statement, Klibi said that his visit was very fruitful. He said that he had discussed all Arab and international issues, foremost of which is the Arab League's preparation for holding an Arab summit conference in Amman later this year. He pointed out that his talks with Iraqi officials dealt with the Arab-European dialog and Arab-African cooperation. He said that his talks with Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi mainly dealt with the Arab League general secretariat and the Arab countries' relations with other countries. He asserted that his visit to Iraq comes within the framework of Arab League discussions with Arab kings and presidents on Arab and world affairs to form "an opinion pertinent to the needs of the current situation." President Saddam Husayn had received Chedli Klibi.

BROADCASTS OF BAGHDAD IN PERSIAN REVIEWED 27 MAR-1 APR

NC021505 [Editorial Report NC] All discussions and commentaries broadcast by Baghdad in Persian to Iran between 27 March and 1 April strongly criticize the Iranian regime for holding fraudulent elections, for creating tension in Iranian-Arab relations, for defending the interests of the feudalists and landlords, and for crimes committed by the Revolution Guards. The daily broadcast of letters to the station carries letters said to be sent from listeners in Iran who invariably complain about shortages of goods, lack of freedom, Khomeyni's "empty" promises made when he was abroad and the deeds of the Revolution Guards and "Komitehs," and condemn "sly Beheshti" and "mad Khalkhali."

On 27 March a listener from Kerman writes that the Komitehs are made up of "ruffians, thieves and headed by bloodthirsty clergy." He says: "The people have finally realized that they have come out of the pit only to fall into the well." A young girl from East Azerbaijan writes in an "open letter" to Khomeyni: "You did not keep your promises, but instead sent troops to Kordestan; and the Godless clergy--your devilish accomplices--are being used in order to make you 'faqih'." In another part of the letter she writes: "By your irreligious acts you have shown that you are more covetous than the shah. You caused the struggling and thinking men to flee the country while those like the Beheshtis, Montazeris etc, who did and do nothing in the revolution, have been placed in power. When you feel fatigue you rest in a kingly hospital." Addressing Radio Baghdad, the listener writes that she likes to listen to Radio Baghdad because all Iranian broadcasts are censored and "the only voices behind the microphone are those of the clergy who, with their lying words, are deceiving the people in order to suck the blood of this struggling nation." She then blames "illiterates like the spy Beheshti, the mad Khalkhali and the thick-necked Rafsanjani and other reactionary clergy, whose only aim is to gain power and who do not spare a thought for Baluchestan, Zahedan, Kordestan and other places where people do not even have food."

She concludes: "Khomeyni's regime is distinct from the shah's in that it has three or four spying organizations. This tyrannical regime is quickly running out of time to be replaced by a democratic government before Khalkhali becomes the '14th imam'."

On 28 March a listener from Sirjan writes: "Because of so many white turbans in Iran the price of bleached shirting has increased at a dizzying rate, while the price of Nacet razor blades has decreased at the same rate". A listener from Kerman writes that "the Persian Voice of Radio Iraq continues to ring freedom throughout Iran..." while another listener from Kermanshah says: "By God, Hitler did not do as Khomeyni does." A letter from Nahavand complains about a certain 'Ali Heydari who is in charge of the city and who proclaims national holidays every day for reasons such as "the public mourning day of Ahmad Agha Khomeyni's umbilical cord cutters..." On 29 March a listener from Baluchestan va Sistan complains about the Revolution Guards which he calls "the G-3 bullies' corps. A letter from Fereydunshahr, Esfahan, cites an incident which took place in Esfahan when a mulla was "impudently" following a girl in one of the streets and saying: "My darling, I am God's representative. Friendship with me means friendship with God!" The writer goes on to say: "The Iranian people should receive condolences instead of congratulations on their new year because we have dug our graves with our own hands." He asks Radio Baghdad "not to deprive the Iranian nation of this pleasure" and writes: "We like your programs very much and we are sick of Iran's mullavision." In another letter from Kermanshah, the listener writes: One should ask "this cat-killer Khalkhali: Why do you, who did not know how to ride a donkey until yesterday, ride a bulletproof late model car today?" On 30 March a listener complains about the Revolution Guards, "mad Khalkhali" and "sly Beheshti" and writes: "Khalkhali, who used to kill cats in prison, has now become a revolutionary and is guardian of the nation." In conclusion he writes: "This regime is a thousand times worse than the previous one".

On 31 March a writer complains about the many deprivations and writes: "I am a devout person, but since Khomeyni introduced the new Islam, I dislike anything Islamic. Since the day this so-called clergyman and--according to himself--assistant to the lord of ages set foot in Iran, nothing but adversity, misfortune and killings has assailed the country." In another part of his letter he writes: "We listen to your warm voices giving us facts and also take pleasure in listening to Iranian songs. We are tired of seeing the abominable faces of this so-called clergy on television. This is the day of the clergy whose houses have been filled with goods confiscated from innocent people". In conclusion he writes: "This '13th imam' is cultivating the cemeteries instead of the land." On 1 April a letter from Esfahan states: "If they ask me who reflects the truth, I will reply: You--Radio Baghdad--and only you." Another letter from Narmak, Tehran says: "Khomeyni carries the American flag under his turban." The writer says: We did not fight for "Ahmad Ringo" [Montazeri's son] to create scenes at the airport and to delay people there for 12 hours. Another listener from Tehran writes: "If, during the past regime, we ate beef and lamb meat, Ayatollah Khalkhali is feeding the nation the flesh of the Iranians now."

The special section devoted to martyrs lauds members of the "Revolutionary Movement of the Iranian-Arab people," "Cherikha-ye Fedda'i-ye Khalaq and the Mojahedin organization. In a special feature aluding martyr Mahmud Shamelkhi on 29 March the radio says: "The mercenary shah's regime presented the revolutionaries, the Fedayin and the Mojahedin as saboteurs; now the Khomeyni regime presents them as counterrevolutionaries. However, any accusation is acceptable when fighting for justice. The Iranian people are well aware of what the regime means. When the regime says 'saboteur' the people know that it is referring to a revolutionary, to a Fedai-ye Khalq, to a cherik, to a Mojahed."

JORDAN-PALESTINE COMMITTEE CHIEFS MEET ARAB DIPLOMATS

JN011904 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The heads of the Jordanian and Palestinian sides to the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Bolstering Steadfastness in the Occupied Arab Territories met in Amman today with the heads of the diplomatic missions of the following states: USE, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Libyan Jamahiriya and Algeria, which are the states adhering to bolstering steadfastness in the occupied territories in accordance with the Baghdad summit resolutions.

During the meeting, the heads of the diplomatic missions were acquainted with the joint committee's achievements, work and agenda for the coming stage.

AD-DUSTUR: U.S. HOSTAGE ISSUE 'REGRETTABLE'

JN020736 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 Apr 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The situation in Iran 1 year after the establishment of the Islamic Republic is the subject of AD-DUSTUR comments. It says: It is evident that the U.S. hostage crisis has gained supremacy during the last part of Iran's 1st year of revolution, on the domestic level and on the foreign relations level, especially with the United States. However, it is regrettable that such a crisis is being given undeserved prominence in the priorities that the Tehran regime has to face.

The legitimate Iranian authority has to deal with important and serious responsibilities, such as rebuilding state establishments, revitalizing the economy, fighting unemployment and tackling the social and political issues that led to the revolution. Thus, the fraternal Iranian people are now in dire need of surmounting whatever might hinder the formation of the young Islamic Republic's foundations upon principles that guarantee security and prosperity for the people.

During yesterday's celebrations of the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic, President Bani-Sadr's speech included the concept of placing the hostages in government custody until the legitimate Iranian authority and the U.S. administration discuss the issue. This is a positive development that Washington had better encourage, rather than take rash steps to ruin it and thereby gain the Iranian and Islamic nations' hostility.

LEBANON'S JUNBLATT VISITS, MAKES STATEMENT

JN031331 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Apr 80 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, received Walid Junblatt, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader, at 1130 today. Junblatt arrived in Damascus this morning on a short visit to Syria.

In a statement to reporters, Junblatt said: The purpose of my visit to Damascus is to meet with the brother officials here within the framework of exchanging viewpoints on the situation in the Lebanese arena.

In answer to a question on the stand of the Lebanese progressive and nationalist front on the national detente charter in Lebanon, Junblatt said: The progressive and nationalist front has adopted a positive stand supporting the Lebanese national detente charter. However, some other sides have still not expressed their official stand, which is hampering the implementation of the Lebanese national detente.

Meets Al-Asad

JN031332 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Apr 80 JN

[Text] At 1330 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Walid Junblatt, Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party leader. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister; and Comrade Mahmud az-Zu'bi, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member.

Leaves Damascus

JN031941 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party leader Walid Junblatt left Damascus for Beirut this afternoon. He was seen off at the Syrian-Lebanese border by Comrade Mahmud az-Zu'bi, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM RECEIVES IRAN'S KHALKHALI

JN032145 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 3 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received His Eminence Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, member of the Iranian Revolution Council and the delegation accompanying him, at 1900 today. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the current situation in the area, relations between the two revolutions in the two friendly countries and issues of mutual interest. Minister of Awqaf Muhammad Muhammad al-Khatib received Ayatollah Khalkhali at noon today.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES CABLE FROM JORDANIAN GROUPS

JN040736 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 3 Apr 80 JN

["Text" of message of support to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad from "Jordanian political parties and forces, nationalist and progressive figures, presidents and members of vocational unions and representatives of trade unions and women's organizations"; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

We, the representatives of nationalist and progressive forces and figures, vocational and trade unions and women's organizations in Jordan, express our full support for Syria's steadfast stand in the face of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracies that are aimed at harming Syria's steadfastness and its obstinate confrontation of imperialist schemes and intrigues and capitulatory solutions. We support your measures aimed at conspirators, traitors and imperialist agents, your firm stand in the face of the United States--our Arab nation's primary enemy--and your successive statements on the need to strengthen the pan-Arab front of steadfastness and confrontation and to consolidate the alliance with socialist countries, with the Soviet Union at their head. While stating our support for the heroic Syrian people's measures to confront acts of sabotage and conspiracies, which aim at harming Syria's steadfastness, we would like to stress the following:

1. The need to implement the contents of the charter between Syria and Iraq because this is considered the basis and foundation for confronting imperialist conspiracies.
2. The need to strengthen the pan-Arab front of steadfastness and confrontation and to increase its role to enable it to carry out the required task of foiling and defeating the imperialist-Zionist onslaught.
3. The need to strengthen the alliance with socialist countries, with the Soviet Union at their head, and with all other world liberation forces.
4. The need to achieve Arab solidarity to confront the Zionist occupation and the forces that are backing it, with the United States at their head, and to escalate the struggle against the U.S.-Zionist alliance by all methods, including a call to Arab countries to use the weapon of oil and Arab assets.
5. The need to support the resolutions adopted by the special conferences of the Syrian popular organizations. These resolutions constitute a decisive reply to the schemes of the reactionary forces and seriously contribute to strengthening the requisites of steadfastness, confrontation and development in Syria and to the consolidation of economic, social and progressive achievements, including democratic liberties for the masses, who have a real interest in the revolution and are its sincere protectors.
6. The need to strengthen the militant struggle and unify positions among Syria, the Palestinian revolution, Jordan and Iraq, which constitute the elements of the nationalist and progressive forces throughout the Arab homeland because this is the nucleus of the Arab nation's steadfastness and the guarantee for its existence.

We are confident that heroic Syria is not only capable of steadfastness, but also of achieving a decisive turning point in the interest of the national liberation movement, Arab social progress and the courageous struggle for triumphing over imperialism, Zionism and occupation.

V. 4 Apr 80

NORTH AFRICA
ALGERIA

I 1

NICARAGUAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD031344 Algiers APS in English 1229 GMT 3 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Algiers, 03/04/80 (APS)-- Mr Humberto Ortega, member of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation (SFNL) chief of staff of the Sandinist Liberation Army and Nicaragua's defence minister arrived here on an several day official visit. Mr Ortega was welcomed at Houari Boumediene Airport by Colonel Kasdi Merbah, Political Bureau member, secretary general of the defence ministry. The Nicaraguan minister is accompanied by Messrs Hugo Torres, interior vice minister, and Leopold Rivas, member of the Sandinist Army.

Talks Held

ID022102 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Col Kasi Merbah, member of the FLN Political Bureau and secretary general of the Defense Ministry, received today a Nicaraguan delegation headed by Mr Humberto Ortega, member of the National Command of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and minister of national defense.

During this meeting--held in the presence of Mr Hugo Torres, deputy interior minister; Mr Leopold Rivas, member of the staff of the Sandinista National Liberation Army; and Col Ben Abbes and Col Khelil, members of the FLN Central Committee and directors at the Defense Ministry--the two sides reviewed issues of common interest and the possibilities of strengthening cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the military field.

LIBYA

TUNISIAN REPORT OF CLASHES IN TUBRUQ DENIED

LD021531 Tripoli JANA in English 1413 GMT 3 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Tripoli, April 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--In its news bulletin yesterday Radio Tunis reported that the city of Tubruq had witnessed what it described as heavy clashes last week between Libyans and members of the people's committee.

The political editor of the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY commented: "It seems those who fabricated such allegations do not know what is going on in the Jamahiriya, although it is situated at a stone's throw from their borders. The Libyans mentioned by the Tunisian Radio are members in people's congresses, makers of political decisions who form the people's committees which carry out their resolutions; i.e., the people's committees do not make decisions by implementing those made by the people's congress of people who have the authority, wealth and arms". [sentence as received]

They are not to be blamed as they refuse to see any difference between the people's authority and that of the party or distinguish between the authority of the masses and that of the individual. The authority of the individual and the party are both dictatorships while the people's authority allows the masses to think and make their own decisions without any middle man, guardian or representative.

CONGO PRESIDENT URGES QADHDHAFI TO SOLVE CHAD CRISIS

LDO31420 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

["Text" of message from the president of the People's Republic of the Congo to "leader" Al-Qadhdhafi; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] For many long years the fraternal country of Chad had been experiencing a deadly war threatening its sovereignty and afflicting its people with calamities. Although the means for proceeding toward peace in the country had been taken so that they would be put into force in accordance with the Lagos agreements, the confrontation is dividing the country and is undermining the efforts which the Organization of African Unity, the OAU, is making together with a number of African countries, including the People's Republic of the Congo, by their contribution to the preservation of peace and for finding a solution to this problem. Therefore, Africa cannot remain indifferent to this tragedy which the people of Chad are experiencing once more, and which, if no end is put to it, will lead to total destruction of this fraternal country and would cause dissolution of the continent's unity. For this reason I urge you to do all that you can and use all of your influence to stop the war in Chad once and for all so that the people of Chad can devote all their efforts to development and live in peace and security. Please accept my kindest fraternal greetings. [Signed] Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo.

CHAD FOREIGN MINISTER SEEKS LIBYAN AID IN ENDING FIGHTING

LDO31720 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

["Text" of message from Chad Foreign Minister Acyl Ahamat Aghbach to the Foreign Secretariat; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] I have the honor of informing you about the dangerous situation in Chad which has come about as a result of repeated violations of the Lagos agreement by the supporters of Hissein Habre, particularly through the repeated attacks on various positions. This deliberate violation of the ceasefire is apt to inflict extreme harm on all the efforts which have been made for some time now to find a peaceful end to the tragedy in Chad. In view of this sudden deterioration in the situation, I appeal to you to take all possible steps to help us put the Lagos agreement into operation. The OAU has been informed of this message.

FRENCH MAGAZINE CITED ON TIES BETWEEN HABRE, AS-SADAT

LDO41030 Tripoli JANA in English 0950 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Paris, April 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The French magazine VENDREDI, SAMEDI, DIMANCHE yesterday discussed the situation in Chad and affirmed that Hissein Habre is behind the serious crisis which the country is going through due to his ambitions and intransigence. It pointed out that France had found Habre to be the qualified person to hold a dialogue with.

The magazine added that Habre is seeking absolute power in Chad. He therefore asked for military assistance from the defeated Egyptian president who is trying to stir up disturbances at Libya's southern borders.

The magazine indicated that Habre had informed the defeated Egyptian president that he needed support in order to assume authority in Chad and to conclude secret agreements with him with regard to arms assistance.

It also affirmed that the Egyptian president had met his commitments and supplied Habre with a flow of military hardware through a neighbouring country to Chad. Ending its article the French magazine pointed out that French officers and experts continue to present their assistance to Habre and to provide him with information on the military situation in Chad to support him in the fighting against the people's armed forces led by President Goukouni Oueddei.

MOROCCO

FATAH'S ABU MAZIN ARRIVES TO DISCUSS PALESTINIAN ISSUE

LD031630 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Rabat--The Moroccan AL-MITHAQ AL-WATANI reported today that Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], member of the Fatah Central Committee, has arrived in Morocco on a visit that will last several days. The paper said that the purpose of Abu Mazin's visit to Morocco is to acquaint himself with the outcome of the positive steps being taken by his majesty King Hassan II in Europe in defense of the Palestinian question.

PRIME MINISTER BOUABID'S VISIT TO UAE POSTPONED

LD031352 Rabat MAP in English 1223 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Rabat, Apr 3 (MAP)--Authorized sources announced here Wednesday that Moroccan premier and justice minister, Mr Maata Bouabid's visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was postponed. This visit was initially scheduled for the first week of April.

GABONESE PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT 14-17 APR

LD031354 Rabat MAP in English 1224 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Rabat, Apr 3 (MAP)--Mr Leon Mbeleme, Gabonese prime minister, will pay Morocco an official visit from April 14 to 17, upon the invitation of Mr Maata Bouabid, Moroccan premier and justice minister, announced here Wednesday authorized sources. The Moroccan premier visited Gabon last January.

PRC ECONOMIC RELATIONS MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS

ID291358 Rabat MAP in English 1231 GMT 29 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Rabat, March 29, MAP--Mrs Chen Muhua, Chinese deputy premier and minister of foreign economic relations, currently on visit to Morocco, carried on talks with a number of Moroccan officials.

Thus, Mrs Chen Muhua was received Friday morning by Dr Rahhali Rahal, Moroccan health minister, who outlined the importance of relations between the two countries in the field of health. After he recalled that Morocco intends to promote traditional medicine, Dr Rahal explained the Moroccan sanitary policy, based on prevention of disease, hygiene, and education.

Taking the floor, Mrs Chen Muhua made a report on the evolution of the Chinese traditional medicine, and on the efforts displayed by the Chinese Government aiming at modernizing the sanitary technique.

Evoking the role of the Chinese medical team presently working in Settat (Moroccan town near Casablanca), Mrs Chen Muhua expressed hope to see the Moroccan-Chinese medical cooperation strengthened.

The Chinese deputy premier was afterwards received by Mr Abdelkamel Reghai, finance minister, who praised the historical friendly ties existing between the two peoples. He also emphasized the interventionism of the Moroccan state in various economic sectors, and outlined the need to boost cooperation between the two countries.

Mrs Chen Muhua recalled in her speech that China will carry out a sport complex in Morocco, precisng that bilateral cooperation should be based on the principles of equality, reciprocal advantages, and complementarity. [sentence as received]

When Mr Azzedine Guessous, minister of trade, industry, merchant marine and fisheries, received the Chinese deputy premier, he stated that Moroccan policy is based on health, housing and the promotion of culture, and that these sectors are all supervised by the state.

In reply, Mrs Chen Muhua affirmed that China grants a particular interest to the boosting of commercial cooperation with Morocco. She also made a report on the industrial evolution in China, and outlined the necessity to exchange expert delegations with view of promoting this cooperation. In the afternoon, the Chinese deputy premier was received by M'hamed Douiri, minister of equipment and national promotion, and afterwards by Abdellatif Ghissassi, minister of agriculture.

The Moroccan ministers and the Chinese deputy premier reviewed different aspects of bilateral cooperation mainly in the fields of equipment, mining, energy, and agriculture.

Dinner Honors Delegation

ID282010 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Mar 80 ID

[Toast by Maata Bouabid, prime minister of Morocco, at a 27 March dinner in Rabat given in honor of Chen Muhua, PRC Vice premier and minister of economic relations with foreign countries--recorded]

[Excerpts] Praise be to God, prayers and peace on our lord, God's prophet, his companions and family:

Your Excellency the Vice Premier, Gentlemen:

I take pleasure, on behalf of his majesty's government and myself in expressing warmest welcome to you, Mrs Vice Premier, and to members of your delegation, coupled with true wishes that your stay in the Kingdom of Morocco will be enjoyable and prove beneficial for relations between our two countries.

The Chinese delegation's visit assumes great significance for us. It expresses the feelings of mutual friendship and appreciation, and reflects the special interest shown by the PRC in bolstering the ties of cooperation with the Kingdom of Morocco in various fields.

Your Excellency Mrs Vice Premier, Members of the PRC delegation, Excellencies, Gentlemen:

Allow me to remind you on this occasion that Morocco, which is faithful to its nonaligned policy, has since independence been at the forefront of the states struggling to enable the PRC to take a place worthy of it in the international organizations. In 1952 our country was one of the first African states to establish diplomatic relations with your great country. Since then, relations between our two countries have become stronger and have grown within the framework of friendship and harmony. This is very satisfying. Your visit today is a source of pleasure. This is because it gives a new life to the continuous relations between us, which are becoming stronger thanks to exchange visits by very high-level delegations. The most important of these were was the visit of the late son of the Chinese people, Premier Zhou Enlai, who visited Morocco in 1963 at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II and the visit to Beijing in 1964 of His Royal Highness the Amir Moulay Abdullah on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the PRC.

Madam Vice Premier, no matter what the distance is between our countries, and no matter what the cultural differences are between our two peoples, the Chinese People's Republic and the Moroccan Kingdom feel that strong ties bring them together, ties embodied by their action for the building of a new society, free of backwardness and its legacies, linked with the reality of the world we live in, without being removed from the characteristics and features of the world.

The policies of our two countries are based on the same principles, manifested in respect for states, their sovereignty and territorial integrity, in noninterference in the internal affairs of others, and in peaceful coexistence and the solving of differences by peaceful means, dialog, mediation and arbitration. Moreover, our two countries uphold the same high ideals aimed at the stability of peace and security in the world.

They are working for the creation of a new world system based on justice and balance and opposed to imperialist moves and ambitions for hegemony and domination.

Madam Vice Premier, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: Our world is being exposed to big shakeups in more than one area. Moreover, it is also experiencing acute crises threatening world peace and placing all mankind before real and frightening perils. In the Middle East we find Israel continues to be haughty and intransigent by forcibly occupying the Arab territories, denying the heroic Palestinian people their legitimate rights, ignoring the basic principles of the UN charter and the world declaration of human rights, by violating the resolutions of the international organizations and by insulting the will of the peoples, who cherish justice and peace.

Morocco, which sacrificed its sons in defense of the Arab cause and whose king chairs the Jerusalem Committee, is determined to continue the work by the side of its brothers, Arabs and Muslims, and in cooperation with all friendly countries which are convinced of the justness and legitimacy of the cause of the Arab nation, for the establishment of peace, a just and durable peace in the Middle East based on Israel's withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967, particularly the city of Jerusalem, and the establishment of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state.

Morocco, an Arab Muslim country which is deeply rooted on the African Continent, did not hesitate for the past quarter of the century in expressing its effective solidarity and its absolute support--diplomatic, moral and material--to the African liberation movements. The firm role played by the late His Majesty King Muhammad V in arousing the African vigilance, and enabling the peoples of our continent to rise and rid themselves of the shackles of racism and colonialism, is not secret.

It gives me pleasure on this occasion to express our profound satisfaction with the obvious victory achieved by the people of Zimbabwe in their just struggle against apartheid. I would also like to renew our solidarity and backing for the bitter struggle which the heroic people of Namibia are waging against the dominating racist imperialist regime of South Africa, which certainly constitutes a challenge to the world conscience.

I must not forget to talk about another hotbed of tension that preoccupied the international community--the state of Afghanistan, an independent state occupied by foreign armies. Its occupation is a flagrant violation of the principles of respect for freedom of peoples and sovereignty of states. Morocco strongly denounces this naked aggression which the Afghani people are being subjected to. It also condemns the occupation of Kampuchea, which launched it into a disgraceful human tragedy.

Our country stands fast today, protecting its territorial integrity and sovereignty at all cost. This is in accordance with the world principle recognized on all levels--the right of peoples to enjoy territorial integrity and to live within their borders in peace and security.

What gives rise to satisfaction is the fact that the present relations between the Moroccan Kingdom and the PRC are growing in a positive form within a suitable lawful framework and excellent political understanding. I do not believe that I need give details here of all the completed projects within the framework of cooperation or which are under completion or in the stage of study, but I would like to point to the importance of certain projects, particularly in the fields of sport, health and agriculture. I fully hope that our meeting will contribute to the strengthening of the ties of cooperation in these fields and in other fields, such as exchange of trade, culture and cooperation in energy production.

The government of His Majesty King Hassan II fully desire to consolidate PRC-Moroccan relations. Moreover, it is following with interest, sympathy and admiration the efforts which your government and people continue to make under the leadership of Chairman Hua Guofeng to achieve the challenges which will make of the PRC a strong country [words indistinct] and a support for world peace and international understanding.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me call on you to stand up with me in appreciation and in respect for Chen Muhua, whose presence among us today is a symbol of Moroccan-Chinese friendship, and to express all our good wishes to the PRC for achieving the noble aims drawn up by its great people for their great country. Long live the PRC, long live the Moroccan Kingdom. [applause]

I ask you to raise your glasses and say to all of you: Peace be upon you. [applause]

Visits Casablanca, Settat

ID021316 Rabat MAP in English 1212 GMT 2 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Rabat, April 2, (MAP)--Mrs. Chen Muhua, deputy premier and minister of foreign economic relations of the People's Republic of China, arrived here Tuesday evening ending a one-day visit to Casablanca and Settat. Mrs. Muhua, who is currently visiting Morocco at the head of an important Chinese delegation, was accompanied by Mr. Haddou Echiguer, Moroccan minister in charge of relations with the parliament, and several other personalities.

Hosts Dinner

ID021535 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Apr 80 ID

[Excerpts] Chen Muhua, Chinese vice premier in charge of economic relations, last night held a banquet at the Chinese Embassy in Rabat in honor of Maata Bouabid, prime minister and minister of justice.

Chen Muhua delivered a speech. She expressed her joy at this new meeting, which helps to strengthen ties of friendship and bring the Moroccan and Chinese people closer together. The Chinese minister noted that the warm welcome and great hospitality extended to her and to the Chinese delegation clearly confirm the existence of deep friendship between the two countries and embody the fraternal feelings between the two peoples.

After she expressed her appreciation for the warm welcome she pointed out that she held cordial talks with the prime minister and justice minister and also with the speaker of the chamber of deputies and the ministers of equipment, agriculture, finance, health and trade.

After Chen Muhua stressed that the two sides in the talks exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest and bilateral relations she gladly noted that the views of the two sides coincide or are similar on a number of current important international issues. The talks provided positive results, making it possible to deepen mutual acquaintance and to strengthen Chinese-Moroccan friendship. The Chinese vice premier recalled that the two countries experienced a similar fate in the past and they exchanged sympathy and support. Now they are continuing their cooperation with the Third World and the developing countries.

Chen Muhua noted that Morocco and China have the same task to protect national independence and territorial integrity, oppose hegemony, defend world peace and develop the two countries. The Chinese minister then expressed her belief that the two countries and peoples will strengthen their solidarity in the joint struggle and that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be strengthened and continue to grow.

The Chinese vice premier in charge of economic relations then referred to her visits to Fes, Marrakesh and Casablanca, explaining that she saw a beautiful country which has enormous natural resources and also a hard-working, courageous and intelligent people with deep rooted traditions of struggle. Chen Muhua added that the Moroccan people, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hassan II, have scored victories along the path of independent development and we express our wholehearted satisfaction with this. Chen Muhua recalled that the visit, in spite of its briefness, was fruitful and successful, and expressed her satisfaction and the satisfaction of the members of the accompanying delegation. She explained that she will leave Morocco with the deep sense of friendship which the people and the government of the Kingdom of Morocco hold for the people and the Government of China. The Chinese vice premier stressed her belief that this visit will contribute to the nourishing, strengthening and growth of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two governments and two peoples. At the end of her speech Chen Muhua asked those present to stand and toast the prosperity of the Kingdom of Morocco and the happiness of its people, the continued good health of his majesty the king and continuing development of Chinese-Moroccan relations of friendship and cooperation.

Ends Visit

ID022150 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Apr 80 ID

[Summary] Chinese Vice Premier Chen Muhua has left Morocco after her visit which lasted about 1 week.

"On leaving Novasser Airport, Mrs Muhua expressed the wish for more progress in the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Moroccan and Chinese peoples, and expressed thanks to the Moroccan Government and people for the warm welcome accorded her. She said she was leaving Morocco with the feelings of friendship which the Moroccan people have toward the Chinese people."

Prime Minister Bouabid and other senior officials were at the airport to see the guest off.

BURG, SHAMIR WILL GO TO WASHINGTON; BEGIN, AS-SADAT WILL NOT MEET

TA040923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Menahem Begin and Anwar as-Sadat will not meet on their visits to the United States this month. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the president of Egypt has canceled his lectures at universities throughout the United States and will leave before the prime minister of Israel arrives.

It has been learned that As-Sadat will be accompanied on his trip to Washington by Minister Butrus Ghali and Menahem Begin will apparently be accompanied by Ministers Shamir and Burg.

Political groups close to the prime minister told our political correspondent this morning that Mr Begin will react to the various ideas President as-Sadat has been expressing recently when they are raised in Washington. However, the prime minister believes that there is no need at the moment to raise new positions, because there is no intention of entering into renewed negotiations over the autonomy, an issue that was already clearly defined in the Camp David framework agreement. The political groups emphasized that As-Sadat's ideas were not new. They were already proposed in the negotiations and contradict signed agreements.

JERUSALEM SOURCES REACT TO LINOWITZ REMARKS

TA031301 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] Looking at Linowitz's briefing and the impression it is making in Jerusalem is analyst Arye Henzkel.

[Hezkel--live] True, Ambassador Sol Linowitz was speaking to Israel correspondents in Washington. But reading their reports one cannot help being struck by the one-way street along which his remarks ran. Essentially, it was X-raying of Israel, complete with ill-concealed threats of dire consequences unless Israel's government prepared sizeable concessions for Prime Minister Menahem Begin's briefcase when he flies to Washington later this month to talk to President Jimmy Carter.

Informed sources here in Jerusalem see all this as part of intensive softening up of Israel in preparation for the Carter-Begin summit. They see clear signs that the United States is determined to head off the threatened European initiative on the Middle East, which would materialize if there is no real progress on autonomy by the 26 May target date.

These sources believe that the United States is now backing Egypt on three key issues: Jewish settlement in the administered territories, the need for reducing Israel's role in local security under self-rule of these territories and on the future of Jerusalem and its links with the autonomous administration of the West Bank.

In this context, the informed sources say, that the growing internal opposition in Egypt is actually helping President as-Sadat with the Americans, who now feel that if the entire peace process is not to be prejudiced the Egyptian leader must be aided.

All of this raises the question of what will be discussed in Washington when Carter meets first As-Sadat and then Begin. My sources believe that, essentially, the Carter-As-Sadat meeting will be a discussion of the amount of pressure the U.S. President can put on Begin and that the Carter-Begin meeting would be less than a give-and-take occasion and more a one-way attempt to apply that pressure.

SOMALIA

RADIO KULMIS CRITICIZES CONCESSION OF 'BASE' TO U.S.

LD031216 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD/EA

['Abd al-Qadir Farah Botan commentary: "What the Hypocrite Has Done to Somalia and the Current Situation There"]

[Excerpts] The Hyena of Garba Harre [Siad's birthplace] is in a mess, so he is using his old tricks again to deceive the world. His stupidity has prompted him to play his two-faced tricks on technologically and economically advanced countries, which, while ignoring this trickery and stupidity, continue generously aiding the people he is supposed to represent. The Arab states have even increased their aid to him so as to preserve peace in the Horn of Africa, to enable Somalia to develop and to insure that the countries of the Indian Ocean and Red Sea littoral remain at peace. He was given examples of how a state could be peacefully governed, but senseless Afweyneh [meaning: big-mouth] has been repeatedly told about political change, how to solve administrative problems and how a country can achieve its goals. But this can only be achieved through good and just administration capable of governing a united people responsibly. All this has been ignored by the hypocrite.

Arab states could not believe that a member country of the Arab League could be sold to foreign forces by the administrators of such a country. The father of the illegal regime presumed to take this a step, which will damage the sovereignty and existence of the Somali people and also endanger the peace and stability of the Horn of Africa and countries of the Indian Ocean and Red Sea littoral. The Arab states could not ignore the fact of the coming dangers, or that the Somali people were being neocolonized. Iraq has called for an urgent meeting of Arab states to discuss the blunders of the Hyena of Garba Harre in selling out the Somali people, who are their brothers.

The African and Arab states want the Horn of Africa to be an area of peace. They also want the Indian Ocean and Red Sea littoral states to remain peaceful.

For this reason, the Iraqi Government would like this meeting to start on 5 April, in Baghdad. The Iraqi Government either stopped or cut all aid to the Somali people, whom it regarded as brothers, after it realized that the illegal regime was using for its own purpose all aid meant for the suffering Somali people.

The minister of the (?dynasty) presidency of the Hyena of Garba Harre, Ghalid, in an interview with the BBC on whether a foreign base was given to the U.S. Government, denied this.

AL-WAHDAH, of Doha, interviewed the Hyena of Garba Harre on the existence of such a base, which he refuted, but the existence of which the U.S. Defense Department disclosed. When he recently visited Saudi Arabia, the Saudi Government wanted to know whether it was true that the Somali Democratic Republic had offered a base to the United States, but again he denied it. The purpose of his recent visit to the Arab countries was to persuade the Arab countries not to stop their assistance to his regime but, when he realized that they were aware of his tricks, he returned home empty-handed and his mission was a failure.

However, when he returned to Mogadishu, he admitted that he had offered a Berbera base to the United States. He made this admission when he realized that he would not get any more assistance from the Arabs. Is it not clear to the U.S. Government that Afweyne is not consistent and that he is a hypocrite? That no one likes his leadership and that he has no friends, either in the country or abroad?

The Somali people and students both in the country and abroad have opposed the establishment of a foreign military base in their country. They have distributed leaflets expressing their opposition to the move. The U.S. Government must reconsider her decision to help a hypocrite. For the Hyena of Garba Harre is bent on cheating the United States and thus enriching himself. This will benefit neither the United States nor the Somali people.

MOGADISHU: ETHIOPIA TRYING IN VAIN TO 'CREATE CHAOS'

LD031558 Mogadishu International Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The Addis Ababa regime tries in vain to create chaos and conflicts among neighboring countries. The regime exists amid internal turmoil and external problems. It is out of the question that a handy solution could be located to (?solve) deeper and historical repercussions currently rocking the regime. The Addis Ababa regime refuses any change in the aging colonial status, perpetual oppression and expansionism it pursues. This relationship is the heritage of a colonialism effected by earlier regime.

Inside Ethiopia today are secret anti-Mengistu movements and there has been a sharp increase in killings and torture of the working masses, the youth, students and peasants. Moreover, the intellectuals, technicians and politicians have fled from the country and sought refuge in foreign states. On the other hand, at its prime, it is an appraisal of the various nationalities colonized (?by) sheer might by the Abyssinian regime.

The liberation movements of Eritrea, Western Somalia and Abo are engaged in armed struggle for their independence.

In a desperate attempt to export essentially Ethiopian problems to neighboring countries, the regime seeks to sow the seeds of discord in the Horn of Africa. The Addis Ababa regime dispatched missions to the neighboring state in a bid to misconstrue the reality of the conflict in the Horn of Africa, supposedly to the detriment of the foreign policy of the Somali Democratic Republic regarding the total liberation in the region and the diplomatic relations it maintains with other countries in the area. The Mengistu regime is bent on camouflaging the inescapable reality of the situation in the Horn of Africa and in so doing brings into focus other countries in the area, such as Kenya.

The international community is well aware of the perpetual Ethiopian colonial policy and no matter what strategy is employed, it is doubtless that the truth will triumph and the people's will to self-determination cannot be obstructed and no force can [words indistinct].

UGANDA

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS INVESTIGATES PAPER'S ALLEGATIONS

LD012042 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] The government has directed the Ministry of Internal Affairs to investigate rumors of any truth in the allegations that the minister of labor, Mr Paulo Muwanga, the minister of local administration, Mr Bidandi Ssali, and (?two) National Consultative Council [NCC] members had taken part in what the ECONOMY newspaper called (?treason) plot. In a statement read in the NCC this afternoon, the minister of state in the office of the president, Dr (Sentegwa), said that the government has noted with seriousness the allegations made in a lengthy article in the newspaper. [passage indistinct]

Treason Involvement

LD032024 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] The minister of local administration, Mr Bidandi Sali, has welcomed the government decision to institute a commission of inquiry into allegations made by two Kampala weekly newspapers that he, the minister of labor, Mr Muwanga, and two other members of the National Consultative Council [NCC] were involved in a treason plot.

In a statement issued this evening, the minister indicated that he intends to seek legal advice from his lawyers about malicious allegations made against him by the ECONOMY and its sister paper MULENGERA [passage indistinct].

Mr Bidandi Sali categorically refuted the allegations, which he described as an attempt by his political adversaries to (discredit) his political career and to divert the attention of the public from the real culprits who are responsible for the current murders around Kampala. He said even in the past he had viewed with contempt the (continuous) mudslinging and character assassination attempts the two newspapers had made against him, but the latest publications had raised his extreme concern at attempts about their malicious campaign against him.

Mr Bidandi Sali warned the people who are responsible for the current murders around Kampala that the politics of taking peoples lives in a bid to come to power will always backfire.

Mr Bidandi Sali reaffirmed very strongly that as a member of the NCC and a cabinet minister he subscribes fully to the ideals, aspirations and policies of the UNLF government.

FORMER MAJOR PARTIES PRESENT ELECTION PROPOSALS

LD031144 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 03 Apr LD/EA

[Text] Two former major political parties in Uganda have made their own proposals in response to those of the National Executive Committee of the UNLF [Uganda National Liberation Front], which were presented to the NCC [National Consultative Council] last week.

The two parties, the Democratic Party, the DP, and the Uganda Peoples Congress, UPC, endorsed the proposals of the national executive committee that the elections should be held this year instead of next year and that parties should be allowed to contest separately, under the umbrella of UNLF, and thereafter form a government of national unity.

In a joint statement issued at a news conference in Kampala yesterday DP and UPC proposed that the national elections should be held on the 18th September this year. They say after national elections a broad based government of national unity be formed reflecting proportionally the strength of national political parties, the UNLF and [word indistinct]. They also proposed that the party with the majority in the National Assembly shall propose the leader of the government, who shall in consultation with the elected National Assembly form a broad based government of national unity.

Other proposals, which are to be presented to the NCC by the two parties, state that: the national political parties participate in the national elections as such in their own names, but those who want to participate in the national elections under the names of the national political parties may do so under the name of the UNLF or as independents; that as Ugandans of age wherever they may be shall be entitled to participate as voters or candidates in the national elections; that the leader of government shall be the chairman of the UNLF; that the NCC amends the constitution of Uganda to reflect the agreements as aforementioned; that the national elections be organized and supervised by the government and all presidential and government functions shall be taken over 3 months before the national elections by a national committee of three, appointed by the NCC; members of the committee shall not contest the national elections and shall not in any event become members of the National Assembly in the next government of national unity; that the electoral boundary commission and the supervisor of the elections be appointed by the NCC as proposed by the procedural and the disciplinary standing commission of the NCC; that the UNLF be represented in the next National Assembly; that the National Assembly as an electoral college shall elect 10 specially elected members to the assembly; that the timetable for national elections be as follows: (A) appointments of electoral boundary commission--15th April 1980 under supervisor of the elections; (B) April to May 1980--publication of census results; (C) registration of voters --May to June be fulfilled; (D) Dissolution of the NCC on June 15 and the government [as heard]; (E) nomination of candidates--15th August; and (F) campaigning for elections--15th August to 17th September, and general elections--18th September.

The proposals were presented to the press by the minister of labor, Mr Paul Muwanga and Dr (Yirumba Kirumba) for UPE, and Mr (Lelen Nseveli) and Mr (Anuti) for DP.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE KIBULI VILLAGE KILLINGS

LD032016 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] The chairman and members of the commission of inquiry into the Kibuli incident have taken their oath of office before the minister of internal affairs, Dr Kunuka.

The commission will be officially opened on Tuesday, 8 April 1980, at 1000 at parliament building's conference hall. The commission will then adjourn until 9 April 1980, when it will start hearing evidence daily starting at 0900.

Meanwhile, members of the general public are hereby informed that anybody who was injured, or whose property was damaged or destroyed, or his relative killed or is aware of the cause of the said incident, or has any useful information to give in respect of that incident is requested to report to parliament building's conference hall during working hours.

CHAD

JUSTICE MINISTER ALLEGES HABRE RECEIVING EGYPTIAN AID

AB031650 Paris AFP in English 1525 GMT 3 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Paris, 3 Apr (AFP)--Chadian Justice Minister Djona Golo today said the country's Defence Minister Hissein Habre was receiving military aid from Egypt in his battle against President Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr Golo, who arrived in Paris yesterday, is representing civil-war torn Chad here at a conference of ministers from 25 African states and France.

He said that military equipment was brought into Chad to Mr Habre's eastern stronghold of Abeche through a neighbouring country which he declined to name, but he was believed to be referring to Sudan.

Mr Golo also said in an interview with French radio that he did not believe that President Goukouni had asked for help from Libyan leader Mu'ammarr Qadhafi, contrary to a Radio Tripoli report yesterday.

He added: I am in Paris to attend the Franco-African conference in the name of the (Chad) Transitional Unity Government. If there had been a request like this, I would have been told about it. I believe that it is false.

Asked about a mediating role for France in Chad, Mr Golo said: French mediation is always welcome.

He noted that France had said that its 1,100 troops in Chad would not intervene in the conflict, and that France was helping with medical facilities and evacuation of Ndjamena's civilian population.

Mr Golo, who is in Paris instead of Foreign Minister Ahamet Acyl, is a southern Chadian aligned with the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) group of Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue which was joined the war against Mr Habre.

Mr Acyl's Joint Action Front (FAC) was also fighting Mr Habre's forces, he said.

Mr Golo accused Mr Habre of having begun the civil war. It is a deliberate rebellion against a government legally constituted under (the Lagos) agreements, he said.

He said the Congolese forces, who were in Chad as part of a neutral force agreed in Lagos last August by 11 different factions in Chad, found conditions for their task were not fulfilled.

Their job had been to assure order and demilitarization of Ndjamena. They found a remilitarization of the capital, he said.

On the current fighting in the capital he said the combatants seemed determined to fight to the end. Mr Golo said the Lagos agreement had called for evacuation of the French military presence as soon as a government was formed.

Habre Spokesman on Situation

AB031758 Paris AFP in French 1532 GMT 3 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Ndjamena, 3 Apr (AFP)--A spokesman of the Armed Forces of the North of Mr Hissein Habre took stock of the military situation prevailing in Ndjamena and in its surrounding areas after 13 days of fighting, on Thursday afternoon with the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

According to this spokesman, the FAN [Armed Forces of the North] troops are occupying a great part of the town, from the perimeter road in the north down to the airmen's quarters near the airport. They have also taken the barracks of the neutral forces, whose last Congolese soldiers are waiting on the runway of the Ndjamenia airport for their evacuation.

The spokesman also stated that fighting was going on near the gendarmerie, which is under the control of Mr Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces. Elsewhere, the FAN on Thursday beat off an attack carried out by elements of the Chadian Armed Forces of Colonel Kamougue, the vice president of the government and by elements of the Revolutionary and Democratic Council of Mr Ahamet Acyl, minister of foreign affairs, in the south of Ndjamenia on the road to Djelali. The southern troops and those of Acyl reportedly carried out the attack with heavy assault weapons after crossing the Chari on Wednesday by ferry at Guelengdeng, 80 kms from Ndjamenia, the FAN allege that they killed several army officers and petty officers and took one prisoner.

Position of Factions

AB032140 Paris AFP in French 1623 GMT 3 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Ndjamenia, 3 Apr (AFP)--As the fighting which has been going on for 2 weeks between the Popular Armed Forces (FAP) of Mr Goukouni Oueddei and the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) of Mr Hissein Habre rages on, the other Chadian leaders who are members of the coalition group FAO, FAT and FAC [Western Armed Forces, Chadian Armed Forces, and the Joint Action Front] behind President Goukouni Oueddei, continue to make statements and communiquees accusing the defense minister, Hissein Habre of being responsible for civil war in Chad. On the purely military side however, the action of this coalition seem to be very limited to many observers in the Chadian capital.

Thus, the Western Armed Forces (FAO) of Moussa Madela, Chadian minister of health, in a communique, clearly accused Mr Habre on Thursday morning of having violated the Lagos accord on national reconciliation agreed upon by the different factions in Chad. The communique, however does not indicate any military support the FAO is giving to the FAP.

On the other hand, owing to the retreat of FAN from the rear post they were occupying at Koundoul (about 20 kms from Ndjamenia on the southern route), the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) of Vice President Kamougue, which control the whole of the southern zone of the country, are advancing towards the capital and they are now stationed near the Chagoua bridge which marks the southern entry into the city. It looks as if the FAT have not been taking part in the shelling with heavy weapons of the positions held by Hissein Habre, as they were at the beginning of the fighting.

The FAT are, however, reinforced by soldiers of Mr Ahamet Acyl, the Chadian minister of foreign affairs, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Council--one of the three sections of the Arab Common Action Front (pro-Libyan) whose president is Mr Mohamat Abba Siad, minister of interior and head of the People's Liberation Forces (FPL). The third faction of FAC is the Vulcan First Army of Mokabdoulaye Adoum Dana. No information is known in the Chadian capital about the present position and action of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad (MPLT) of Mr Aboubakar Abdel Rahmane whose forces are mainly based in the Lake Chad region, 80 kms north of the capital. As for factions with no military force, they are looking on powerlessly at the events going on. This is in particular the case of the FROLINAT-Original led by Dr Abba Siddick who has declined to make any political statement.

FAO Denial

AB032155 Paris AFP in French 1600 GMT 3 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Ndjamen, 3 Apr (AFP)--The Western Armed Forces [FAO] of Mr Moussa Medala, minister of health, officially denied the intervention of Libya in the Chadian conflict today, and called on the signatory countries of the Lagos accord for national reconciliation to help Chad out of a situation which has lasted all too long and which is leading to ruin.

In a statement submitted to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the vice president of the FAO, Mr Mahamat Moussa Adoum, states: The Northern Armed Forces [FAN] of Mr Hissein Habre rejected the clauses of the Lagos agreement and tried to stage a coup d'etat which is far from succeeding. The coalition of the factions opposing the FAN, says the statement, namely the FAP [People's Armed Forces], FAO, FAC [Joint Action Front], and the FAT [Chadian Armed Forces], is legitimate in that these factions are defending the Transitional National Union Government and the Lagos accord. Furthermore, the FAO formally denies the intervention of Libya in the conflict.

They also pay homage to the very laudable efforts of the French Government and the French Embassy for assuaging the suffering of the Chadian people and especially for remaining neutral in the conflict.

Finally, the statement indicates, the northern part of the city is no longer controlled by the forces of Mr Hissein Habre, and the FAN have been bottled up by the coalition forces.

Fighting in Northern Ndjamen

AB032220 Paris AFP in French 1653 GMT 3 Apr 80 AB

[By AFP special correspondent Patrick van Roekeghen]

[Text] Ndjamen, 3 Apr (AFP)--The fighting between the People's Armed forces [FAP] of President Goukouni Queddei and the Northern Armed Forces [FAN] of the minister of defense, Hissein Habre, has moved during the last 48 hours from the city center to the northern sector of the capital, observers in Ndjamen note.

This shift, from the site of clashes in the south towards the north, seems to have been forced by the FAN and could be explained according to the same observers, by the desire of Mr Hissein Habre to control the northern road and thus exclude all possibility for the FPA of President Goukouni Queddei to receive reinforcements of men, arms and ammunition from the vast area they control in northern Chad, an area which encompasses in particular the town of Faya-Largeau.

Until Monday in fact, the fighting in the streets, which was particularly bloody, took place at the outskirts of the European or administrative quarters and the African quarters; at the independence square; in the sector of the 13 April camp; and in the customs sector along the River Chari. Heavy artillery pounded the opposing camps.

Tuesday and Wednesday, on the other hand, one could observe a pincer movement by the Northern Armed Forces which, already entrenched in the African quarters in the southern part of the city, have extended a line of defense in the direction of the Rue des Quarante and to the north of the airport of Ndjamen, at the south of which the French military base is set up.

This northern sector of the city, in the opinion of the observers, is particularly important since it notably covers the premises of the former gendarmerie currently being evacuated by the Congolese soldiers of the neutral force.

This shift of military operations could explain the heavy concentration of fighters of the People's Armed Forces seen on Wednesday at Farcha, in the north of Ndjamen, in order to eliminate all possibility of the FAN surrounding the FAP zone.

Congolese Departure

AB040740 Paris AFP in French 0622 GMT 4 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Ndjamen, 4 April (AFP)--The last contingent of Congolese soldiers, stationed in Ndjamen since 18 January within the framework of neutral force, left the Chadian capital Thursday evening on a plane bound for Garua, Cameroon, before going to Brazzaville.

It was in accordance with the Lagos accords for national reconciliation signed on 21 August 1979, by all the Chadian factions that a neutral force was sent to Chad to insure security in Ndjamen, Fayanti Abeche and Moundou. It was intended that this force would be composed of Beninese, Guinean and Congolese contingents. Yet only the Congo sent 550 soldiers. Since it was impossible for those men to fulfill their duty, especially since the beginning of the conflict between Mr Hissein Habre, minister of defense and Mr Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government. The Congolese and Chadian authorities decided to repatriate them.

The evacuation of the first group of the Congolese soldiers occurred in March. During their stay in Chad, the Congolese soldiers were stationed near the Ndjamen airport, and they only went into town to get supplies.

Golo Interview

LD031356 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The violence in the fighting was further accentuated in Ndjamen yesterday. A total of 3,000 wounded have been counted in the Chadian capital for the past 12 days; that is, since the beginning of the civil war. There are already reported to be 100,000 refugees in Cameroon. Also, a further outbreak of fighting is expected in the coming hours: Red Cross doctors and officials have been warned that large-scale actions might take place within the next 24 hours.

This is the climate in which the Franco-African conference is opening in Paris. It is to prepare for the summit which is to take place in Nice next month. The Chad problem is not officially on the agenda. Primarily economic problems are to be discussed, but of course, what is happening in Ndjamen was mentioned. Yves Loiseau reports:

[Loiseau] I express the ardent wish that Chad may be able to return to civil peace. This is the first reference to the Ndjamen civil war. This little phrase was pronounced officially by Jean Francois-Poncet. The situation in Chad is not on the agenda of the Franco-African conference; economics and particularly energy will be discussed here. Development will be discussed. Two French ideas are to be brought up to date: The three-way dialog, cooperation between Europe, the Arab countries and Africa and the North-South dialog. But it is clear that the slightest piece of information from Ndjamen is going to be dissected in the corridors of the international conference center on Avenue Kleber.

As Mr Francois-Poncet recalled in his opening speech, development is not possible in Africa without civil peace.

[Announcer] The Chadian Justice Minister Djong Golo attended this morning's meeting to prepare for the Franco-African summit. He denied the report according to which President Goukouni was reported to have appealed to Libya for help in defeating Hissein Habre: [begin recording]

[Gold] I do not think that President Goukouni has made such a request to Libya. If President Goukouni had made such a representation toward Libya, for any military aid whatever, I think that I would have been kept informed. So, in my opinion, these reports are false.

[Question] It is said that Mr Goukouni is receiving aid from Qadhafi, but it is also said that Hissein Habre is receiving aid from the Egyptians. Well, what is the case?

[Answer] Yes, that is correct. I can confirm that bit of information. It has thus been proved that military equipment sent from Egypt and dispatched through a country bordering Chad [interrupted by interviewer]

[Question] Sudan?

[Answer] Has arrived in Abeche. [end recording]

LE MONDE Report

LDO31533 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Apr 80 pp 1, 7 LD

[Francoise Chipaux dispatch: "All Appeals For End to Fighting in Ndjamena Go Unheeded"]

[Text] Ndjamena--Around 100 mortar shells fell on the Chadian capital Tuesday 1 April while the face-to-face meetings between the two sides, President Goukouni's People's Armed Forces (FAP) and Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN) were broken off Sunday afternoon. Negotiations are now being carried out by exchanging written documents and are dragging out since neither of the two camps is in any hurry to reveal its positions.

On the military plane the FAN have made some progress but none of the antagonists can claim to control the city after 11 days of fighting. Although the FAN have seized certain positions held by Goukouni supporters on the outskirts of the city and are still containing Colonel Kamougue's troops beyond the Chagoua bridge which controls the southern center of the city, they have not been able to gain control of the police station where the FAP have set up a major command post near the residence of President Goukouni--a target which is more symbolic than military. However, the evacuation last Saturday of the French Embassy which is some 500 meters from this residence could make their task easier.

Furthermore the negotiations started between the general staffs are disputed by some FAP members. "Even if President Goukouni orders a cease-fire we will not stop," one of them told us. "This time we must exterminate the FAN or we will have to start all over again in 6 months' time."

Moreover a degree of indiscipline seems to be reigning in the ranks of President Goukouni's forces, and soldiers apparently recently refused to fight against Toubbou brothers. In addition, owing to weariness and lack of food a number of wounded FAP soldiers are unwilling to return to the fighting. The FAP could, however, play for time in order to await reinforcements. The arrival of a column from Libya has been denounced by Hissein Habre's supporters who maintain that they detected it on the Chadian-Libyan border Sunday.

This announcement which has neither been confirmed nor denied by French sources should, however, be treated with caution, and in any case this column could not reach Ndjamena in less than 1 week given the terrain and the distances involved.

For the time being Colonel Kamougue, who is to be found with pro-Libyan minister of state for Foreign Affairs Acyl Ahamet Aghbach on the southern bank of the Chari River a few kilometers from Ndjamena, has not really launched into the battle and is merely bombarding Hissein Habre's troops from a distance. Djona Golo, minister of justice and Vice President Kamougue's representative in the capital, told us that this situation could change should the FAP be routed. "For us," he said, "the problem is simple. Hissein Habre has seceded from the legal Chadian government--the government which emerged from the Lagos agreements accepted by the 11 Chadian factions. Therefore, we will defend the state's authority and legitimacy to the end." However, there is reason to think that the southern chief, who has a well-organized and militarily well-equipped army, is waiting to see who will win the trial of strength. Hissein Habre's general staff is still optimistic and they state that they are ready to negotiate "without prior conditions." The FAN deny that all the "factions" which signed the Lagos agreements are opposed to them and claim as allies, political rather than military, Mr Abderaman's Chad People's Liberation Movement and Hadjero Senoussi's fundamental FROLINAT. According to them, their enemies are fighting "for Libya" under Goukouni's influence.

Wrapped in a long saffron-yellow tunic, with almost white hair, and very upright, although he has filled out a little since the days when he lived in the rocky Tibesti mountains, Hissein Habre told us: "This war is not a battle between two men. It is a political battle between the nationalist forces which are defending Chad's territorial integrity and unity and the backward forces, the stateless people, the allies of Libya, controlled by Libya--the Goukouni-Kamougue-Acyl Ahamet Aghbach coalition. It is these two forces, these two groups of forces--the FAN and the others--which are fighting for a cause. The FAN for the national cause and the others for Libya and its agents."

The Chadian imbroglio therefore seems to be more complex than ever, and unless there is a significant military victory it is difficult to see how the crisis could be solved. France's neutrality is disputed by all the parties, which in turn accuse the army of helping a particular camp and demand its intervention for different purposes. "France has tried to be neutral in peace time, neutral in crises and neutral in war and it has vacillated in all situations," Hissein Habre's information commissioner told us bitterly. "There are times when you have to act, when vacillation is no longer possible."

Kamougue's supporters are clear in their accusations. France has always and is still helping the FAN and Mr Dojo readily recalls that the Lagos agreement made provisions for the departure of the French troops. "Of course," he added, "the situation is now different, but France must do something."

Among the FAP, who control the zone in which the French military base is located, any Transall or helicopter taking off arouses suspicion.

Ndjamena's population, although much smaller in numbers, is still fleeing the city and the number of victims increases daily. In view of the resumption of fighting on the fringe of the European quarter and the African quarter and the doctors' difficulty in working due to lack of water, a number of wounded from the central hospital have been taken to Cameroon by canoe where they are taken over by the military fast-action medical teams which arrived in Kousseri Monday.

Furthermore the members of the Congolese peace-keeping force are continuing their evacuation, which could be completed this Wednesday. The soldiers are being flown out by Congolese Army Antonovs and also by similar aircraft from the Republic of Angola. Soviet pilots are helping with the turnaround. The departure of these forces which were stationed in the large area of the police station could also lead to an escalation of the fighting.

ZAIRE

PRESIDENT MOBUTU RETURNS FOLLOWING 6-COUNTRY TOUR

AB031630 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0942 GMT 3 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Apr (AZAP)--The MPR founding president, president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko today returned to Kinshasa at 1000 local time, after a long tour during which he successively visited Belgium, Romania, Saudi Arabia, China, India and Kenya.

GHANA

COMMUNIQUE ON LIMANN-TOLBERT MEETING STRESSES COOPERATION

AB030835 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Apr 80 AB

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, is back home after a 3-day visit to Sierra Leone and Liberia. Speaking to newsmen on his return to Accra last night, he said the visit afforded him the opportunity to hold fruitful discussions on issues of international and bilateral relations, with the presidents of Sierra Leone and Liberia.

In a joint communique issued at the end of his visit to Liberia, Dr Limann said President Tolbert pledged his total commitment to advancing greater cooperation on economic activity between their two countries. To this end, they agreed to reactivate negotiations for the establishment of a Ghana-Liberia permanent joint commission to facilitate the implementation of agreements already concluded, and to explore new areas of cooperation.

The communique recalled the strong historical bonds uniting the two peoples. The two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the excellent relations between Ghana and Liberia and pledged their determination to further develop and strengthen them.

With respect to the African Continent, President Limann and President Tolbert, denounced attempts by foreign powers to interfere in African affairs, and called on them to desist from such actions which are detrimental to the unity and sovereignty of Africa.

Reviewing the situation in southern Africa, the two leaders affirmed their determination to support and assist the new Zimbabwe state in the difficult task ahead. They also pledged their commitment to the elimination of all vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid from the continent. They expressed great concern over the continuation of the tragic events in Chad and appealed to the warring factions to use the good offices of the OAU peace mission to bring an end to the war.

On regional cooperation, President Limann and President Tolbert reviewed the activities of ECOWAS and expressed their support for the organization to achieve its goals.

President Limann was welcomed by the vice president, Dr de Graft-Johnson, cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps.

UPPER VOLTA

PARTY CONGRESS ADJOURNS, SECRETARY GENERAL ELECTED

AB281230 Paris AFP in French 0941 GMT 28 Mar 80 AB

[Text] Ouagadougou, 28 Mar (AFP)--The 7th ordinary congress of the UDV-RDA [Upper Voltan Democratic Union-African Democratic Rally] which opened on 25 March in Ouagadougou ended Thursday night with the election of Mr Gerard Kango Quedraogo, the present president of Parliament in Upper Volta, to the post of secretary general of the party. The name of the party has also been changed to PDV-RDA [Upper Volta Democratic Party-African Democratic Rally]. The new Political Bureau is comprised of 100 members.

ANGOLA

FLEC LEADER NZITA DIES; NEW OFFICIALS APPOINTED

AB020812 Paris AFP in French 1809 GMT 1 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Apr (AFP)--Mr Nzita Henrique Tiego, vice president of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC), was mortally wounded on 21 December 1979, during a clash with Angolan and Cuban forces in the Cabindan bush, according to a communique given to the AFP office in Kinshasa by FLEC on Tuesday.

According to the communique, Mr Nzita, who was also president of the Action Committee of the Cabindan National Union (CAUNC), died from his wounds 4 days after the FLEC attack on the Cuban and FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces, near the town of Dingo, in the central western part of Cabinda.

The political staff of the CAUNC, comprising various factions of FLEC, has decided to appoint Mr Victor Gomes as acting president of the committee until a new president is elected at the CAUNC congress.

Meanwhile, Mr Phillippe Lava has been appointed political charge d'affaires of this movement and Mr Ngouvoullu Pubunda is in charge of external affairs.

Mr Nzita, who was with Mr Louis Ranque Franque (presently in Libreville), historically one of the most active heads of FLEC, had been fighting for several years in the Cabindan bush. He was responsible for sabotaging the Congo-Ocean Railway in Congolese territory in 1977, an act for which the Congolese Government retaliated by taking reprisals on the Cabindans living in that region.

MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL RESHUFFLES CABINET

AB040950 Paris AFP in English 0904 GMT 4 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Maputo, 4 Apr (AFP)--President Samora Machel has reshuffled his government, dropping the regime's number two, Planning Minister Marcellino dos Santos, in the most important political change since Mozambique's independence five years ago.

The changes, announced late last night, are part of the current offensive against infiltration, bureaucracy, incompetence and negligence in the state machinery, an official statement said.

The moves follow the recent announcement by the southern African country's president that small enterprises were to be denationalized and President Machel's call to foreign investors to help in rebuilding Mozambique after the difficult start to independence and the damage inflicted on the country through the Rhodesian war.

Dos Santos, viewed as a leader of those favoring policies close to the Soviet Union, leaves his influential cabinet post to become secretary of economic policy in the country's sole party, FRELIMO. He was a companion of President Machel in Mozambique's liberation front before the country became independent.

Information Minister Jorge Rebelo loses his portfolio to become FRELIMO's secretary of ideological work. Former Transport and Communication Minister Jose Luis Cabaco takes his place at the head of the Information Ministry.

President Machel has also created a Security Ministry, to be headed by Jacinto Veloso, current national director of peoples' security services.

At the same time, Ministries of Ports and Land Transport, Posts and Telecommunications and Civil Aviation have been set up, stressing the emphasis being put on economic reconstruction.

Mario Machungo was named to replace Mr. dos Santos as planning minister. Mr. Machungo also will keep his current post of agriculture minister.

Pascoal Mucumbi was named health minister. Luis Alcantara Santos, the national director of ports and railways, became minister of ports and land transport. (He had been carrying on recent negotiations with South African and Rhodesian authorities for agreements in the transport field.)

The reshuffle also affected Mozambique's diplomatic corps. The ambassador to Portugal, Agamando Panguene, was named provincial governor of Cabo Delgado. His replacement was not announced. Rafael Maguni, former director of Radio Mozambique, was named ambassador to Zimbabwe after its independence on April 18. Manuel dos Santos, a former minister of internal commerce who had been taken out of the cabinet in a recent reshuffle, will be ambassador to Tanzania. Daniel Mbanze will be Mozambique's ambassador to Zambia.

Observers said the changes firmly confirmed Maputo's policy shift toward economic progress with Western financial aid and investment, although FRELIMO's goal remains the construction of a socialist society.

The recent visit to Maputo of the outgoing British governor of Rhodesia, Lord Soames, and that of European economic development commissioner Claude Cheysson, who is still here, are seen as part of this policy shift.

BULGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MAPUTO

LD031640 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] The Bulgarian minister of national defense, Dobri Dzhurov, arrived in Maputo this afternoon for an official visit to our country. Dobri Dzhurov, who is also a member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, was received at Mavalane Airport by his counterpart, Alberto Chipande, and Armando Quebuza, deputy minister of national defense.

The Bulgarian minister of national defense's visit is aimed at strengthening the friendly relations between our two peoples and armies, which dates back to Mozambique's armed struggle for national liberation.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO'S NUJOMA WARNS OF POSSIBLE INTENSIFICATION

LD031528 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD/CA

[Text] South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, will have no choice but to intensify the liberation struggle for Namibia's independence if the present United Nations' efforts to settle the Namibian problem by peaceful means are thwarted by South Africa. This was declared in Lusaka today by SWAPO President Mr Sam Nujoma, at a press conference held at the United Nations Institute for Namibia. He [word indistinct] that his organization has a duty to free Namibia. Mr Nujoma said the refusal by South Africa to adhere to the United Nations' proposals was a clear testimony of the racist attempt to play with time.

'Terrorists' Killed

LD031538 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] It is reported from Windhoek that 21 SWAPO terrorists were shot dead by the security forces in northern South-West Africa during the past week. One member of the security forces was killed during the same period. Reviewing the incidents in which the terrorists were killed, the second in command of South-West Africa Command, Brig Pieter Bosman, said 10 were shot dead while attempting to cross the Angolan border into South-West Africa at the end of last week. They were shot dead after security force units had received information from the local population in Ovambo. Last weekend security force units killed four terrorists in a fire fight after members of the public in Ovambo had once again reported their presence. The other seven terrorists had been killed in separate minor skirmishes.

Another report from Windhoek says the telephone service to Ovambo was disrupted today after the line had been sabotaged. A spokesman for the post office said six telephone poles 35 kms south of Ondangwa were blown up. The line was repaired this afternoon.